SURVEY Midmonthly

PALO ALTO PUBLIC LIBRARY READING ROOM
APR 21 1941
FILE

SATURDAY NIGHT IN TOWN
Gertrude Springer

"TOMORROW'S PAST"
Mary West Jorgensen

THE ANSWER WAS "YES"
Richmond Page

THEY LIVE NORMAL LIVES
Katherine Burt Jackson

PUBLIC OPINION AGAIN
Miss Bailey Goes Visiting

APRIL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK 1941

THIRTY CENTS A COPY THREE DOLLARS A YEAR

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The University of Pittsburgh

SCHOOL OF APPLIED SOCIAL SCIENCES

Division of Social Administration

Professional education on a graduate level, for the social services, public and private.

GENERIC PREPARATION AND SPECIALIZATIONS IN:

CASE WORK
GROUP WORK
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION WORK
PUBLIC WELFARE ADMINISTRATION
SOCIAL RESEARCH

A limited number of fellowships and scholarships are available, to be awarded on the basis of qualification and need.

For further information apply:

THE OFFICE OF THE DEAN

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF APPLIED SOCIAL SCIENCES

CLEVELAND, OHIO

announces a

GROUP WORK INSTITUTE

June 9th through 20th, 1941

Open to a limited number of group workers who are graduates of an accredited college or university and who have had two or more years of professional experience in group work.

Courses in:

Principles of Group Work	Miss Coyle
Understanding of Individuals in Groups	Mrs. Farrar
Analysis of Program Activities	Mr. Bower and Mr. Weinandy

For further details send for the Special Folder

• • •

The regular two-year program in social work, leading to the degree of Master of Science in Social Administration, opens on September 22nd for the academic year 1941-1942. Application should be made immediately to Professor Elizabeth P. Lyman, Director of Admissions.

What to do about the "ill-fed" third – – when it comes to VITAMIN C

Many families must of necessity live on very limited food budgets.

You know how frequently such diets tend to include an over-balance of fats, starches and carbohydrates—with a corresponding deficiency in the fresh fruits and vegetables that are needed for an adequate supply of vitamins.

What can you do for these families? Explain to them the ever-present need for the vitamin-rich foods in their diet. And as for the all-important Vitamin C, explain that delicious canned grapefruit juice is its *cheapest* natural food source, with the single exception of cabbage consumed in large quantities.

For your own information, Florida canned grapefruit juice supplies Vitamin C at an average cost of only 1.6¢ per 50 milligrams.

That is even cheaper than concentrated tablets!

In addition, grapefruit contains Vitamins B_1 and G—and has recently been demonstrated to increase assimilation of the *calcium* supplied by other foods.

The Florida Citrus Commission gives you this information in the hope that you'll pass it on to families that need it.

FLORIDA CITRUS COMMISSION
Lakeland, Florida

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY for April 1941. Vol. LXXVII, No. 4. Published monthly and copyrighted 1941 by SURVEY ASSOCIATES, Inc. Publication Office, 34 North Crystal Street, East Stroudsburg, Pa. Editorial and business office, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y. Price this issue 30 cents; $3 a year; foreign postage 50 cents extra; Canadian 75 cents. Entered as second class matter, June 22, 1940, at the post office at East Stroudsburg, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized Dec. 1, 1921. Printed in U.S.A.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

SURVEY ASSOCIATES INC.

Publication Office
34 North Crystal Street, East Stroudsburg, Pa.
Editorial and Business Office
112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY—Monthly—$3 a year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3 a year
SUBSCRIPTION TO BOTH—$5 a year

JULIAN W. MACK, *chairman of the Board;* RICHARD B. SCANDRETT, JR., *president;* JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN PALMER GAVIT, *vice-presidents;* ANN REED BRENNER, *secretary.*

PAUL KELLOGG, *editor.*

BEULAH AMIDON, ANN REED BRENNER, JOHN PALMER GAVIT, FLORENCE LOEB KELLOGG, LOULA D. LASKER, GERTRUDE SPRINGER, VICTOR WEYBRIGHT, LEON WHIPPLE, *associate editors;* HELEN CHAMBERLAIN, KATHRYN CLOSE, *assistant editors.*

EDWARD T. DEVINE, MARY ROSS, JOANNA C. COLCORD, RUSSELL H. KURTZ, HELEN CODY BAKER, JOSEPHINE STRODE, *contributing editors.*

WALTER F. GRUENINGER, *business manager;* MOLLIE CONDON, *circulation manager;* MARY R. ANDERSON, *advertising manager.*

APRIL 1941 CONTENTS VOL. LXXVII No. 4

Soldiers' Saturday Night ..... GERTRUDE SPRINGER 107

In Spite of Illness ..... KATHERINE BURT JACKSON 110

Tomorrow's Past ..... MARY WEST JORGENSEN 112

The Answer Was "Yes" ..... RICHMOND PAGE 114

Miss Bailey Goes Visiting "Because of Public Opinion" ..... GERTRUDE SPRINGER 115

Here in Washington ..... RILLA SCHROEDER 117

The Common Welfare 118

The Social Front 120

Relief and WPA • Housing • Jobs and Workers • Child Labor • Community Affairs • With the Co-ops • Among the States • Group Work • The Public's Health • Professional • People and Things

Readers Write 129

Book Reviews 130

The Pamphlet Shelf 136

PALO ALTO LIBRARY

So They Say

• Dogs' Cocktail Party to Aid French Relief.—*Headline, society column, New York World Telegram.*

• At no time are glorious ideals so much on the lips of statesmen as when human blood flows.—ALBERT VITON *in The Christian Century.*

• Our university graduates have far more information and far less understanding than in the colonial period.—ROBERT M. HUTCHINS, *president, University of Chicago.*

• Of course some folks won't work—they are sick or worn-out or lazy or misled with the idea that the idle poor should imitate the idle rich.—CARL SANDBURG *in "The People, Yes."*

• It is the great strength of democracy that brings, responsibility down squarely to every citizen and every nation. And before the judgment seat of God, each must answer his own actions.—*Concluding sentence of the late Lord Lothian's last public address.*

• We cannot escape history. We of this Congress and this administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to the last generation.—*Abraham Lincoln's message to Congress, December 1, 1862.*

• Nobody owns the future except those who make it.—*The New Republic.*

• Bad housing is not so much a new and important aspect of defense as it is an old and sad aspect of democracy.—JONATHAN DANIELS *in The Nation.*

• The strength, skill, speed, and endurance of the body depend on character as well as on the quantity and quality of the blood circulating through the muscles.—ALEXIS CARREL, *Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.*

• The auto horn should be used as a warning—not as a love call. The dating swain should at least be willing to climb the porch steps to his beloved's door.—MAYOR F. H. LA GUARDIA, *New York, launching an anti-noise campaign.*

• Well, we are going to create nursery schools and various pre-school activities so that the children will be taken in hand immediately they get up and before they go to school. I presume that will be after they have had their breakfast.—CONGRESSMAN EVERETT M. DIRKSEN, *Illinois, discussing U. S. Housing Authority appropriation, Congressional Record.*

• Our government is the most thing we have to deal with today.—*Letter to Red Cross chapter, Wichita Falls, Texas.*

• In all times the condemnation of youth has been essentially the self-condemnation of their elders.—ALVIN JOHNSON, *director, New School for Social Research.*

• Culture is not worth a nickel unless it is solidly rooted, and an honest culture has a good deal of coarseness in it.—BROOKS ATKINSON, *dramatic critic, New York Times.*

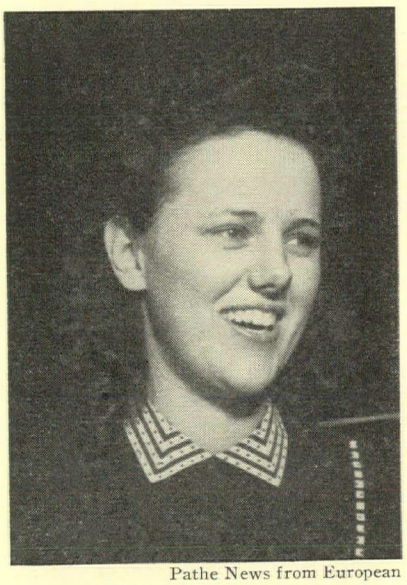
• We have got our rights. Well, what are we going to do with them? We have got to reestablish rights for men.—CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, *at the Woman's Centennial Congress.*

• This sudden discovery of the courage of plain folks is a bit patronizing . . . they have always endured toil, sweat and blood, cracked a joke, been little in status and acted great. How else could they have kept alive and done the day's work?—LEON WHIPPLE *in Survey Graphic.*

• Planned recreation and play together do more to dispel group hatreds than any other force except disaster. We shall have to purge ourselves of these hatreds either by learning to work and play together or by going through war and death together.—PROF. MALCOLM SHAW MACLEAN, *University of Minnesota.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Courtesy *Trenton Times*



Pathe News from European

A place that welcomes him, with food that tastes like home, with books, magazines, a corner to write letters, some comfortable chairs—that is a good set-up for the soldier on leave for a few hours. And dances and a pretty partner. That this is not an impossible aim for the warmhearted community near an army camp is being proved in a number of towns. The Soldiers' Club pictured here is in Trenton, N. J.

Courtesy *Trenton Times*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

APRIL 1941

VOL. LXXVII NO. 4

Soldiers' Saturday Night

By GERTRUDE SPRINGER

IT now seems clear that cities with established recreation and welfare organization can count on small support from federal funds for new facilities or special projects for service men on leave from nearby military centers. Although no formal statements of policy have been made, the trend of what is called "Washington thinking" seems to be definitely toward allocating any new facilities, which a pending appropriation bill may make possible, to places near larger cantonments which have nothing to start with and no possible means of getting anything by local endeavor.

It seems fairly well settled, too, that "service units," operated by different agencies, will not be grouped cosily at a camp's front door. Men on leave want to go somewhere, preferably "to town," however meager its attractions. Therefore, service units, if present ideas prevail, will be located in towns; first, in order to give the men some place to go when they get there; second, in order that the towns may have something to show for defense when it is over. "Washington thinking" would like the emergency performance to carry on to permanent usefulness.

To what extent the funds which may be raised by the United Service Organizations for National Defense, Inc. [see *Survey Midmonthly*, March 1941, page 75] will be used to fortify the established recreation and welfare services of the cities is still unsettled. That these services need help is abundantly evident, but just how it can be given is not easy to determine. Presumably the first charge on USO funds will be to operate the service units provided by federal funds; after that will come, again presumably, bolstering of "special emergency" city services of the six constituent organizations—the YMCA, YWCA, Salvation Army, National Catholic Community Services, Jewish Welfare Board, and National Travelers Aid Association.

Meantime the cities affected by the military concentrations have not been idle. They still look hopefully to Washington for leadership and somewhat less hopefully for funds, but they are not, for the most part, waiting for either. They are going ahead with organization, with plans and with activities. There is no blueprint for all this. Some cities are doing it one way, some another, each according to its lights and resources. In some the Council of Social Agencies is the hub of leadership, in others it is out on the rim. In every case, organization and planning goes beyond immediate exigencies and envisions the larger social problems which inevitably lie ahead. But since first things come first, present activities are concerned, for the most part, with meeting the overwhelming demand of the men on leave for something to do on Saturday night. In terms of service this shakes down to provisions for information, for normal entertainment, and for decent inexpensive lodgings. These are the things that the cities are now endeavoring to supply within the limits of such funds as can be scraped together. How they are organizing and what they are doing can be told best by a few brief case stories.

Trenton, N. J.— New Jersey, where Fort Dix spreads over acres of countryside, formed its state defense council early last fall, and authorized it to charter local defense councils. Trenton, nearest city to the camp, has such a council and, as a subsidiary, the Community Defense Service Council made up of all the social, civic, and religious organizations in the community. Voluntary expansion and coordination of the work of these agencies, in relation to Fort Dix, began early last fall. In the Community Chest campaign in November an item of $10,000 was added—it turned out to be $8,000—to help the private agencies meet abnormal demand for service.

The activities of the Defense Service Council are promoted by a church council and committees on information and housing, athletics and entertainment. Each committee represents a cross-section of all the services in its field. Activities began with such simple things as providing cheap bus service from the camp to town, and reduced charges at the movies for men in uniform. To make sure that the men had a port-of-call in town, a Soldiers' Club was established as a center of information. It is manned by volunteers, with some WPA assistance, and has the enthusiastic support of patriotic organizations. Later all the women's organizations in the city and roundabout were brought together as the Women's Central Committee to plan social events, dances, dramatics and the like, complete with "nice girls," and to channel the proffered hospitality

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of individual homes to individual men. This committee is developing a unit for work with younger girls who, many people hold, are the key to standards of social relationships between the men in training and the young women of the community. For this work the YWCA has loaned the half-time services of its director of Girl Reserves; and the Community Chest, from its special fund, has provided a half-time junior assistant.

For the most part the general policy of the council and its committees has been against setting up new organizations and facilities for the men from Dix, but instead to expand existing facilities and to enrich them with more and more citizen participation. As a result of this policy such organizations as the YM and YWCA and the YMHA are working overtime stretching their facilities far beyond their capacity.

•

Whatever else you call them, don't say "huts" when you allude to the "service unit" buildings projected by the coordinator's office in Washington and the USO. No one knows what to call them, when, as, and if they eventuate, but the word "hut" turns responsible officials fairly apoplectic. Another facility in search of a name is the room in the building where boy meets girl. "Date parlor" has been firmly rejected; "social hall" has its protagonists; "lounge" seems to be the favorite at the moment.

•

Washington, D. C.—In planning community services Washington must consider not only the men from the near-by military and naval establishments that descend on the city for weekends, but also the new government employes coming in at the rate of two or three thousand a month. Organization began the first of November when the commissioners of the District of Columbia appointed a Council of Defense with five committees one of which, that on health, welfare and consumer interest, was headed by the District's director of public welfare. A month later, because medical men objected to functioning under lay leadership, a separate committee on health was set up.

Membership on the Committee on Welfare and Consumer Interest is representative of a wide range of social and civic organizations, public and private, including the Council of Social Agencies. The council's officers have sat in on all deliberations and have been generous in contributions of staff time and skill. The committee itself serves as an over-all planning and coordinating body, functioning through subcommittees. Because it did not want to tackle too much at once it is confining its welfare activities to service and recreation for the uniformed men and the national defense workers.

As a preliminary to a program in this area, the committee brought together for consultation representatives of some twenty-five organizations of every persuasion. Then followed the organization of subcommittees all of which are now at work. They and, briefly, their functions are:

Army and Navy Liaison: To consult with commanding officers on leave policies and on the recreational needs of the men.

Information Service: To gather and disseminate information through booths at strategic locations, a directory, a weekly bulletin of events supplied to camp officers, calendars of events supplied to newspapers.

Commercial Amusements: To promote wholesome rather than "honky tonk" amusements; arrange for concessions to men in uniform at sports events; arrange for stage acts to go to the camps; work closely with the council's committees on civil protection and health for the control of prostitution.

Community Hospitality and Recreation: To promote social activities, outdoor sports and home hospitality, and possibly service clubs for men in uniform.

Government Employes Service: To work with organizations such as the Federal Employes' Council for a broad program of recreation and leisure time activities including dramatics, music and out-door events, particularly for defense workers but also relating these activities to the uniformed men on leave and in the camps.

Church and Fraternal Liaison: To develop and stimulate the participation of churches and church groups in the whole programs of community service.

Lodging: To find means of expanding the present inadequate supply of decent inexpensive over-night facilities, especially on Saturday nights.

Of course so wide a range of activities cannot be operated solely by committees, however generous with time and energy. Administrative staff and financing both are necessary. The steering committee, made up of the chairmen of the subcommittees, urges a central headquarters staff which it hopes may be provided in part by WPA. However, a general director and his assistants must be found elsewhere.

As yet the Committee on Welfare and Consumer Interest has no budget. Its expenses thus far have been incurred on faith. The government of the District of Columbia has no funds available this year for the committee's purposes. The board of the Community Chest holds that the job is beyond its responsibility and has voted not to raise funds for the program. It seems likely, therefore, that if the committee is to continue the program now well under way, it soon will have to pass the hat in Washington.

The committee's second field of activity, consumer interest, is engaged in following developments and in collecting and reducing to everyday usefulness a great mass of material on prices and on quality and quantity of merchandise. It is working closely with the Council's Committee on Housing on the difficult and complicated business of rent control. The tremendous influx of new federal employes and of the families of service men has reduced available housing practically to the vanishing point.

•

When special leave trains from Camp Ord come into San Francisco, the men find at the gate a cheerful little rolling information booth with a cheerful little party prepared to answer quick questions on where to go and how to get there. The booths, which are wheeled around from gate to gate as the traffic is routed, are sponsored by a local committee and manned by volunteers under the general guidance of the Travelers Aid Society. More extensive information services are being planned for focal points in the city.

•

Louisville, Ky.—Although Louisville has all sorts of recreational facilities, commercial and non-commercial, a big gap showed itself when the soldiers from Fort Knox and other nearby military establishments began to pour into town on Saturdays. Something had to be done, said civic, religious, and social leaders, to offset the call of the dubious resorts that began to multiply. The upshot of many conferences was an arrangement by the active and vigorous

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Military Affairs Committee, appointed by the mayor, to purchase and lease to the city a large three-story building, centrally located, erected originally by the Knights of Columbus, and well adapted for use as a service club. The club not only offers a varied program of its own, but serves as a two-way information center for many kinds of local hospitality. All sorts of groups and organizations are cooperating in the project with a representative of the city recreation department acting as coordinator.

Upwards of 2,000 men rolled into Louisville on special trains and trucks for the grand Saturday night opening in mid-March. All registered their home towns, their church affiliations, and their particular interests as a guide for church and private hospitality.

•

Washington's first "draft of women for national defense" occurred when, to the click of cameras, girls in government employ registered at the District Office Building as "dance hostesses" for uniformed men. The girls' supervisors later checked the registrants for "suitability." • • Some twenty organizations of Louisville women each have undertaken to sponsor and chaperon ten girls every week for the dances at the new Service Club. If a soldier wants to invite a girl not "affiliated" with one of these groups she is expected to register in advance and have her card signed by her pastor or some other "reliable citizen." A chaperon is provided for every ten "unaffiliated" girls. Girls are asked not to wear evening dress, but also not to be too informal—no anklets or sweaters, please. • • Sixty Santa Barbara, Calif. girls constitute the Coeddettes, their duties to "dance for defense" with the flying cadets at Santa Maria, seventy-five miles away. Buses take the girls and their chaperons to the camp. • • "Dance dates" for the men at Camp Edwards, Mass. are supplied by Junior Hostess Clubs sponsored by the leading women of the nearby Cape Cod villages. Girls must be "past high school age" and must agree not to leave the dance hall until the last soldier has gone. • • Richmond, Va. has a chaperon's club to provide "dance dates" for the men at nearby Fort Lee. A hundred well-known women each recruited ten girls over eighteen who form the Girls' Defense Club, the members of which must agree to a "code of behavior."

•

Cape Cod, Mass.— Cape Cod folk are set in their ways and are unaccustomed to large scale social organization. When it became apparent last fall that Camp Edwards (capacity 35,000 men) was not going to operate in a vacuum, they were not greatly concerned and were cool to a proposal to set up committees in each village, all tied to a central committee to maintain liaison with the camp's morale officers and to advise on the development of local activities. "The idea was all right I guess," said a true-blue Cape Codder, "but it had too many 'musts' in it. We'd rather do things in our own way."

So Cape Cod is doing things in its own way, each village according to its lights. Circulating among communities from Plymouth to Provincetown is a representative of the coordinator's office in Washington who is fully cognizant of the problems ahead and who is quietly and tactfully encouraging local leadership among service clubs, lodges, churches, women's clubs, and so on. There are few social agencies on the Cape except those concerned with public relief.

At present the local community problem is pretty much confined to Saturday night. Most of the men on leave go to Boston for the weekends, but there are enough left looking for something to do to crowd the main streets of Hyannis and Falmouth, the nearest villages with movies and bright lights.

Hyannis was stirred to provide "something to do" by a plea from the Red Cross representative at Camp Edwards, himself a Cape Codder. The Woman's Club moved first with Saturday night dances that soon taxed the capacity of its pleasant homelike hall. Other civic groups were impressed, the whole community became interested and at the town meeting in February a definitely hospitable climate prevailed. The town voted to rescind its earlier action to close the popular Craigville Beach to all but residents and voted $3,000—a lot of Cape Cod money—"for the purpose of coordinating with the proper Camp Edwards authorities in recreational and other permissible activities." Most of this will be used for an information center and club. Out-door recreation projects will come with the warm weather.

Falmouth, the other village most affected, seems to have a less hospitable attitude. It refused to vote any money or assume any official obligations, at least at this time. However, its community center, a WPA rehabilitated school building, is "reserved" for the soldiers on Saturday afternoons and evenings and is much used for games, dancing, and so on. Practically all the beach here is privately owned and it seems doubtful if it will be open to the soldiers. Some of the churches now are bestirring themselves and the merchants have undertaken to set up a much needed information service including a room registry.

With the best intentions in the world, however, the Cape villages will be unable to provide as much off-duty hospitality as the men will be looking for this summer. What will be needed most, say observers, are properly life-guarded beaches open to the soldiers and their visitors—beaches, beaches, and more beaches.

•

The cookie jars of the women of Burlington County, N. J. promise to be as famous with the men training at Fort Dix as the Salvation Army doughnuts were with the overseas men in 1918. In the sitting room of the little community service house just outside one of the main gates is a row of gaily colored jars which women of the various communities, working under a county chairman, pledge to fill every day with 1,400 man-sized cookies of the kind that mother used to make. No store cookies need apply. Men going and coming from the camp dip into the jars in passing.

•

Boston, Mass.— With New England forehandedness, the Boston Council of Social Agencies began last summer to plan for united action in relating health, recreation, and social service resources to anticipated defense needs. By October a committee was at work on the problems of local community service to army and navy men stationed in the vicinity and of other needs of home defense. This committee set up the Boston Defense Committee on Health and Social Welfare with fifty-two social, civic, and patriotic agencies directly represented and ready for service within their own fields. The various departments of the Council of Social Agencies also are represented, thus relating another hundred or more agencies to the committee. A member of the council staff serves as its secretary.

This committee constitutes a section of the Boston Committee on Public Safety which is affiliated with the State Committee on Public Safety, the official body set up by the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

governor in the general interest of civilian defense.

Through organized working committees the agencies and organizations of Boston will offer hospitality, protection, and recreation to men who flock to the city on weekends from the two Massachusetts cantonments, Camp Edwards and Fort Devens, and to the men stationed in the Harbor Defense units. The numbers of these men will increase during the spring and summer months.

So far the most active of the subcommittees are those concerned with lodging, transportation, information, entertainment and concessions, hospitality centers. Already committees are putting on Saturday night dances for the men at hotels and clubs and are supplying the cantonments with lists of decent lodging places in the city. Through the Travelers Aid Society, information is now provided at railroad stations and presently will be available at other points in central locations. Necessary data have been collected and plans formulated for recreation centers near railroad and bus terminals and for increased use of community facilities as soon as funds and personnel are available.

Foresight in organizing for the emergency is balanced by the Boston committee's caution in the matter of incurring expense. Most of the agencies of which the committee is representative are members of the Council of Social Agencies and the Greater Boston Community Fund. Their funds were raised for specific local purposes and they have nothing to fall back on to finance an emergency program on a scale commensurate with the growing demand.

In Spite of Illness

By KATHERINE BURT JACKSON

BY integrating case work, group work, and medicine, the Rhode Island Hospital in Providence is helping a group of young diabetics of an out-patient clinic to learn to live normal lives in spite of their illness.

Like all social work projects, this one sprang from the recognition of a need. The clinic saw adolescent boys and girls, with normal interests and ambitions, thwarted by chronic illness in their relationships with others, and in their own development. Edward, aged eighteen, working in a National Youth Administration resident center was so afraid of other boys knowing of his diabetes that he was getting up at 4:30 every morning to inject insulin. Harriet, also eighteen, seldom mingled with girls at school because she was afraid of being asked to go to a drugstore for an ice cream soda, which she dared not accept. James, sixteen, had been so sheltered because of his diabetes that he had never gone hiking or picnicking with other children. If one has to live with a disease for years, probably for the rest of one's life, it is scarcely feasible to ignore it. To inject insulin once, twice, or even three times a day, make urine tests at least once a day, and hold to a rigid diet, is not a regime that youth can "laugh off." Edward tried it once. He indulged in refreshments at a dance and two days later was rushed to the hospital in a pre-coma.

We at the hospital discovered that good medical supervision and medical-social interpretation were not enough. The clinic social worker had interpreted diabetes and its implications to the patients, to their families and their schools. Adjustment of incomes, arrangements at school for insulin injections, interpretative follow-up—all the functions of medical social service were used but they did not fully meet the needs.

During the fall of 1938 the clinic physician proposed a club for the young people attending the clinic. He felt that the boys and girls might attain normal living in spite of their illness, if they could learn and play together in a group. The proposal was enthusiastically received by the hospital's medical social service department, but neither the department nor the hospital itself had the necessary staff or facilities. Through the Council of Social Agencies, executives of several organizations were consulted. The YWCA agreed to initiate the program, with the help of one of the YMCA workers.

If the project were to succeed at all, we knew we must educate our "public," however small it might be. This task fell to the clinic social worker who already knew all the patients and most of their parents. When the boys and girls came to clinic for their regular visits, they were drawn into casual conversation about a possible "club." All of them expressed interest. At later visits they began to ask about plans—when the first meeting would be held and what they would do. When parents came to clinic the social worker asked for suggestions and opinions and later visited the homes to tell of the plans and the reasons behind them. In this way we anticipated and as far as possible met objections that might be raised. The sponsorship of the Rhode Island Hospital precluded parental fears that the club might upset diabetic regimes.

WHAT social work program was ever initiated without a series of conferences? So group and case workers met around the conference table. The individual needs and problems of each boy and girl, their weaknesses and especially their strengths were outlined by the case workers. Ann was a natural leader, talented, versatile, eager for responsibility. Edward was a potential leader, intelligent and able, but self-conscious and insecure. James was shy and inarticulate, desperately in need of an opportunity for leadership. The group workers took notes on the individual problems so that they might handle the group more effectively and observe individual reactions and growth.

Then the group workers had their innings—and the case workers took notes. Twenty boys and girls ranging in age from seven to twenty with, so far as we knew, only a physical handicap in common, was scarcely a natural recreational unit. Our group workers knew that little girls of seven are not tolerated by little boys of twelve and that both little boys and little girls are distinctly unnecessary in the eyes of adolescents. There was the added disadvantage that several of the boys and girls lived outside of Providence, some as much as twenty miles away. The recreational workers were not defeatists but they insisted on facing facts.

Finally, as the nucleus for a club, they selected a group of nine boys and girls from sixteen to twenty years of age living in Providence. It was decided that the younger chil-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dren might be invited to special affairs such as educational talks or group parties. For regular activities the young boys and girls might be drawn individually into other recreational groups of non-diabetic children their own age, unless enough additional young diabetics appeared to make possible a junior club for girls and one for boys.

At last the plans were completed. They included, as a first event, a Christmas party for the entire group so that the young people might become acquainted with the leaders and with each other and express their opinions about the organization of a club. Two of the diabetic girls were asked to make party favors. One was a reticent girl who responded eagerly to the invitation to contribute to the preparations; the other was the most underprivileged member of the group, for whom favor-making provided a much enjoyed afternoon of companionship and fun.

The recreational workers planned a party program that would be of interest to all ages. About fourteen children came in response to written invitations, a few bringing their parents and one of the girls bringing her "girl friend." A young magician furnished by a local magicians' club entertained, a get-acquainted stunt was staged with great success, games were played in which everyone could take part, carols were sung, and Santa Claus arrived with a pack full of 10-cent gifts. At refreshment time diabetic ginger ale, donated by a local company, and sugarless lollipops were served. In this informal atmosphere the "Y" workers talked with the boys and girls about organizing a club, and before the party broke up a date had been set for a meeting of those between sixteen and twenty.

AT this first meeting the boys and girls discussed their particular interests, including almost everything from swimming to sewing. The group voted to have a meeting each week and later, after considerable discussion, chose the name "The Friday Nighters." Through the winter and spring the club held weekly meetings, planning its own programs with the help of a skilful leader. On the average only eight or ten boys and girls attended but it seemed well worthwhile to continue. About once a month the younger children and all the parents were invited to a meeting devoted mainly to education. The clinic physician spoke at one on the subject of diabetes in general, discussing informally just what the disease is, how it should be treated, and why constant adherence to the regime is so important. The dietitian talked another evening about diabetic diets. Another physician was invited to speak on the use of insulin in the regulation of diabetes. Later in the season the clinic physician again talked to the group, discussing the problems of a diabetic when traveling, and exhibiting a fascinating collection of tricky kits for carrying equipment and a magic tablet to create heat for daily urine tests. Each talk was followed by discussion and by questions which came without embarrassment as the boys and girls grew better acquainted and less self-conscious. A common handicap became a common interest.

One of the standard prescriptions for a diabetic regime is regular exercise, as physical activity aids in the proper utilization of sugar in the blood. Then, too, the by-products of organized recreation, self-control and good sportsmanship, are sorely needed by the diabetic facing a critical and competitive world. Therefore active games and sports became an important part of the recreational program, not only for the sheer fun of it but to encourage the habit of exercise and the discipline of competition.

Dancing, swimming, skating, badminton, and table tennis were included in the winter's program. Dancing, the most popular pastime, effected two desired results when the "Friday Nighters" joined a dancing class of highschool boys and girls at the YWCA. Not only did each individual have opportunity for the exercise and enjoyment he needed and wanted, but at the same time he became a part of a larger group in which he was known not as a diabetic but as a boy or girl among others of his own age. Table games were available for quieter periods, and more than once such games had to be "broken up" to send the club members home at a respectable hour.

WITH spring came several requests for tennis and with them the problem of procuring the necessary rackets. Two tennis racket companies came to the rescue by sending enough "seconds" to equip the entire group. Indoor lessons were given by the YWCA gym instructor. With the warm weather our diabetic boys and girls were burning off excess blood sugar on outdoor tennis courts, and were giving themselves a thoroughly good time besides.

A supper party inspired by the dietitian's talk on diabetic diets was one of the high points of the season. The party was held early in the evening, so that the younger children could attend. The place was the attractive little home economics unit of the YWCA, equipped with a kitchen and tastefully furnished dining room. The menu was planned by our special dietitian and the "Y" home economics teacher. Everyone who wanted to—which proved to be almost everyone—was invited to come early and help. The boys arranged and set small tables and a long buffet serving table. The girls donned aprons and prepared the food under supervision. When all was ready, fair warning was given and those who had insulin injections to take produced hypodermic needles and vials of insulin. We had anticipated this moment with some trepidation but no embarrassment was evident. Equipment was sterilized in pans on the stove. Then the girls adjourned to another room and with much giggling made the injections. As for James, the bashful sixteen-year-old, he bared his arm with a dramatic gesture, and plunged the needle in for all to see, actually enjoying his momentary place in the spotlight.

Suppers and speeches and dances—what had all these meant to our boys and girls in terms of individual growth and development? Group workers and case workers conferred again, making a frank evaluation of progress. Was it worthwhile? Were we getting anywhere? Should we go on? Both contingents replied in an emphatic affirmative. The club leaders had observed with interest, almost with amazement, the gradual loss of self-consciousness by some of the boys and girls. They had forgotten that it was Edward who had been getting up before dawn to inject insulin. They could not believe that it was Harriet who had preferred solitude to the torture of "being different." These young people had had their courage bolstered by knowing others in the same predicament as themselves. So much so, that they were making brave strides outside of the protected circle of "others like us" into the larger and less understanding world of the non-handicapped.

Where had we fallen short? An organized program for the younger children remained unsolved. Memberships in the YMCA had been opened to the younger boys. They had been invited to attend regularly for sports Saturday mornings, at which time the leader had planned to give them individual attention, helping them to adjust to group

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

activities with the regular classes. But they all happened to live so far from the "Y" that only one or two had availed themselves of this privilege. Two twelve-year-old girls lived out of town, so they had not been able to attend even the special meetings. The two very small girls, seven and eight years old, had come to some of the large group gatherings but, of course, had not taken part in the rest of the club activities. We decided that we could do nothing at the time about these younger children in a group project. If the ranks were swelled later with new patients or outside patients referred by private physicians, then we would tackle the problem of clubs for younger boys and girls. Meanwhile we would concentrate on the club for adolescents. In spite of its small size the leaders were enthusiastic about going on.

But if the younger children missed out on the winter's program, they were able to share equally with the adolescents in the summer camp experience. In July fourteen diabetic boys and girls ranging in age from eight to eighteen spent two weeks at the Beach Pond Camp with normal children—as far as we know the first time diabetics have been included in a regular camp program. With the children went a nurse and all the equipment diabetics must carry with them—test tubes for urinalyses, a supply of insulin, hypodermic syringes and needles. Treatment headquarters were established at the camp infirmary building but the diabetics were quartered in the regular camp units with the other children. They had their own tables in the dining room, with their individual diets based on the same food as the rest of the campers, but supplemented with fruits and vegetables to fill in the gaps left by forbidden items. They took part in all the camp activities, arising a half hour earlier than the other campers each morning so that their injections and tests might be over in time for the regular pre-breakfast swim or calisthenics.

As a whole the group made marked progress medically, socially, and individually, and demonstrated that the experiment of placing diabetics in a camp with normal children could be successful. Most of the children gained weight and in many cases insulin dosages were reduced. They all had the experience, the first for many of them, of living in camp with other children and adjusting to normal camp routines.

The diabetic club is now in its third year, with new activities and interests; the camp program has passed its second test successfully. We at the hospital feel that our experiment in cooperative planning by case and group work agencies has taught us a great deal about our young diabetic patients—many of the don't's as well as the do's. We feel, too, that we are not exaggerating when we say that the children have learned at least two great lessons—that development, self-control, and good sportsmanship help in adjustment to a chronic illness; that diabetes need not be a bar to normal, happy lives.

Tomorrow's Past

By MARY WEST JORGENSEN

IT was a button that began the Homeland Exhibit, a button that I never saw. It is in Scotland where it probably will stay.

I heard about it from Mary Wallace the day she registered in a mother's club which meets weekly at the Community Center. Mary's burr told me that she was born in Scotland and her registration card, which calls for the name of the applicant's father, told me something else. Mary said that her father's name was John Beaton.

"Then you were Mary Beaton?" I asked. She nodded composedly and quoted the jingle:

"There were Mary Beaton and Mary Seton
And Mary Carmichael and me."

Yes, she could trace her ancestry straight back to that Mary Beaton who was maid of honor to Mary of Scotland. Somehow one thing led to another, and she mentioned another famous ancestress, Flora MacDonald, the Scottish beauty, who on one occasion slapped Bonny Prince Charlie so hard that a button flew off the royal coat. The button has been in the Beaton family ever since.

That conversation gave me an idea for an exhibit at the Community Center. If Mary Wallace owned this romantic button, even if it was in Scotland and apt to stay there, other neighbors of the Center might have interesting treasures. We would collect them into a show and call it a Homeland Exhibit.

Ours is a workingman's community in Detroit; our people come from the main streets of America, from all the states and most of the provinces. Less than 20 percent are foreign-born and the majority of these are from the British Isles.

"You won't get anything very interesting," I was told by friends and experts to whom I broached my idea. "Look at the rows and rows of little frame cottages, as like as so many peas. Furniture bought on the installment plan and decorations from the 10-cent store. Those who are foreign born come from England, Scotland, and Ireland, and there just isn't any color to treasures from the British Isles. Southern Europe now—that would be different."

Advice to the contrary, we decided to try it. Our native-born neighbors could bring their treasures too, egg baskets from Kentucky, copper from northern Michigan, coverlids from Virginia; one division for foreign treasures, one for Americana.

IT seemed a difficult idea to get across. Long after I was tired of the subject I kept on talking. The neighbors nodded and smiled and were non-committal. I undertook a bit of canvassing and got little to show for it. "Oh yes," said first one and then another, "I'll bring something." But what? "What will you bring, Mrs. Barrell?"

Mrs. Barrell is the granddaughter of a Sioux chief and once astounded me by remarking in her dry way that she feels like an alien among the Center clubwomen. I thought that over and at length came to understand what she meant. Now she looked at me out of her black eyes.

"Indian relics," she said briefly and I knew as much as I did before.

The exhibit is set for Tuesday and this is Saturday. There are exactly four exhibits on hand—a plate, a soup tureen, a quilt, a hideous purple vase. Each article must be tagged with a card on which is written a brief story about

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

it. But that purple vase! I look at it more in sorrow than vexation.

"What is the story, Mrs. Hancock?" She is from Missouri, as placid and undisturbed by little things as only a woman can be who wears the snows of sixty winters on her lovely head.

"Thirty years ago the first 10-cent store in our town opened up," she explains. "It happened to be my boy's tenth birthday and he had just earned his first dime. He bought the vase at the store opening as a gift to me—on his birthday. That's why I like it."

Now I like it too. Now there is sense and dignity to that bit of purple glass.

Four entries, however, do not make an exhibit in anybody's community. Five hundred invitations have been issued, the newspapers notified, the tea service polished, flowers ordered. I quake in my shoes at the thought of how pitiful the whole thing can turn out to be. My fellow staff members tread lightly in my vicinity. The weekend seems interminable. I have thrown the Community Center headlong on the hands of the people. What will they do with this show? It may turn out to be a glorified rummage sale or a sad collection of white elephants.

Monday morning comes at last and with it a procession of neighbors at the front door with boxes, hampers, baskets, and bales. A committee appears. As the treasures are taken out and unwrapped, the committee catalogues, lists, and admires. Its members write stories on the labels for the inarticulate ones who have merely put their names on their entries. The stories are of matchless simplicity:

"This Spencer rifle was carried by my great grandfather in the Civil War, Company F, 119th Infantry."

"These buffalo horns came from an animal killed for food by my great grandfather, one of the earliest settlers in Alberta."

"This set of silver spoons crossed the Rockies by pack mule in the gold rush of 1849."

"This school book was used by Mattie Tucker in 1867 in Gold Run, Placer County, Calif. It has crossed the continent six times."

"This piece of lace came from the dress Lady Whitney wore when she was presented to Queen Victoria. My grandfather was Sir James Whitney's gardener."

"My great grandmother wore this lace cap. It is a hundred years old."

"This stool, called a cricket, was made by hand in Virginia, 1798."

"This coverlid was woven by hand in Culpeper County, Virginia, 1799."

Somehow the heterogeneous mass resolves into order. It is true that the British Isles have a dominating influence in the room of foreign treasures, but amazingly almost every other country is represented too. There are photographs, daguerreotypes, books and prints, copper kettles, silver, pewter, lovely glass with the Scotch thistle blown in it, Wedgwood and Dresden china. But high on a shelf out of harm's way stands a jug from the Isle of Crete. The owner has a document from the British Museum to prove its authenticity and its age, a B. C. piece. On a hanger is a Dalmatian wedding veil, 200 years old, a lovely bit of handloomed silk, coffee stains from wedding feasts mingling with the rich embroidery. We can almost see the veil whirling in the bridal dance. The owner treasures the coffee stains as much as the piece itself.

How the stories fall together, lovely stories, exciting the imagination, sending the mind whirling to other lands. Hand-carved candlesticks and colorful prints from Poland, a prayer book from Germany, a rosary from Italy, an altar cloth from Vienna, a souvenir of Quebec, handloomed curtains from Sweden, charming in their blue and white simplicity, linen from Ireland, prints of English cathedral towers, Scotch plaids and kilts and tea cosies, even an egg cosy, brass kettles and warming pans, a Russian samovar, a vase from India, beads from China, handkerchiefs from France, a fan from Japan.

Serene above the Americana, the spinning wheel, the buffalo horns, the fireside stool, the blue and white coverlid, the Indian war bonnet, the egg basket and the daguerreotypes, are oil paintings of George and Martha Washington. They were resurrected from under a pile of rubbish in somebody's garage. There is a fine picture of Lincoln and next to it a bill of sale for two slaves, dated 1859, and a copy of the newspaper announcing the martyrdom in a Washington theater.

The Community Center overflows, the offices are hastily cleared, desks closed, and way made for rugs and family albums of photographs. The bulletin board is posted with old letters and newspaper clippings; the piano is draped with old Paisley shawls, three of them; the kitchen table is bright with a scarf from Austria; the bookcase, emptied of its bulletins, is rich with old and first editions, among them McGuffey Readers. Someone with imagination has brought a collection of bright jacketed new books and above them is a handlettered legend: "We are tomorrow's past."

I take time out to ask where she got that. It is a line from the foreword to Mary Webb's "Precious Bane." I reviewed the book myself for the mother's club and I recall that lovely introduction:

The past is only the present, become invisible and mute and because it is invisible and mute, its memoried glances and murmurs are infinitely precious. We are tomorrow's past. Even now we slip like those pictures painted on the moving dials of antique clocks—a ship, a cottage, sun and moon, a nosegay. The dial turns, the ship rides up and sinks again, the yellow painted sun has set, and we, that were the new thing, gather magic as we go.

Here is the keynote for the exhibit and it happened of itself.

All through the long winter day while the snow falls softly and steadily outside, and hundreds of people move in and out of the Center, through the crush around the tea table, the thousand and one questions, the comments, the inevitable wounded feelings, the line runs through my mind: "We are tomorrow's past." We are the new thing now. What magic is passing from our hands to the things we use and keep? They will endure; they cannot be destroyed. The Homeland Exhibit shows me that.

Most of the people who have contributed entries to this show have moved many times, they have crossed oceans and mountains, they are always "a'follerin' work," as a woman from Texas told me. Many of them have suffered fire and flood and war, they have lost valuable things by this means or that. But things persist—there are always things left. They will speak when our sun has set, their voiceless tongues will tell the story of our lives, what we sang, what we read, what we looked at with pleasure, what we made with our fingers, how we lived our lives.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Answer Was "Yes"

BY RICHMOND PAGE

Librarian and Secretary of Finance Committee, Pennsylvania School of Social Work

WHETHER or not the community really wants professional education for social work enough to pay for it directly is a question rarely raised since as a rule schools of social work are either endowed or supported by universities of which they are departments. But last spring in Philadelphia the question was asked, and answered. Although one answer does not make a proof any more than a single swallow makes a summer, both are at least an indication of general climate and as such they carry meaning. For those, therefore, who believe in professional training in this field, it is a satisfaction to record that the answer in this instance was a clear and heartening "Yes."

During the past ten years the Pennsylvania School of Social Work, in common with many other such schools, had faced an increasing demand for trained social workers along with decreasing funds for training them. And since tuitions pay a little less than half the cost of maintaining the school, each addition to the number of students was likewise an addition to the financial burden, a dilemma common enough in professional education, but not always understood either by the profession or the public.

Until 1938 the school was a member of Philadelphia's United Campaign. It received its allotted share of funds from that effort and did not solicit for itself within the Philadelphia area. In the depression of the 1930's, when need was everywhere and money scarce, the campaign was in the end forced to allot the school less than one third of its budgetary requirements.

It was obvious that continuance along this road would lead to curtailment or even extinction, and that the school's only recourse, if it were to survive, was to withdraw from the United Campaign and try to raise its own funds. The school has no endowment, and although since 1935 it has been affiliated academically with the University of Pennsylvania, which confers the Master of Social Work degree upon its graduates, it has no financial ties with the university. Thus, with its separation from the United Campaign the school found itself on its own, with the opportunity as well as the necessity of finding out just how the community felt, financially speaking, about professional education for social work.

However, the matter was not put to an immediate test. The last grant from the United Campaign could be applied to the school year 1938-39 and there was some money from foundations as well as substantial gifts by Lessing J. Rosenwald, a friend of the school, and by George D. Widener, John Frederick Lewis, Jr., and other members of its board of trustees. But all this time it was becoming more and more evident that if the school were to continue it must have more widespread support from the community it was attempting to serve.

Early in 1940 the problem became critical. Should the school close, or should it go on? To decide this question a meeting was held of executives of social agencies interested in the school and of members of its board, alumni, and faculty. These people agreed that they could not and would not get along without the school. Agencies needed the workers it was training, and social workers already employed desired the further specialized training which it offered. From one of the professional group came a suggestion which she reinforced with convincing action. She proposed that a number of individuals be found who would themselves give or undertake to raise $1,000 each for the years 1940 and 1941; if a number of others would join her, she would start the ball rolling by herself guaranteeing $1,000 for each of the two years.

Her plan was adopted. A trustee-alumni-faculty committee was formed under the chairmanship of Earl G. Harrison, with an eventual membership of seventeen persons, who each pledged to give or undertook to raise $1,000 for each of the two years, and seven persons who made themselves responsible for a similar commitment of $500. Then followed a campaign of solicitation by personal approach and letters, by pamphlets, and by public meetings. In two and a half months $20,500 was raised. This amount was over and above an almost equal amount subscribed by members of the board and a few other special friends of the school.

THE response from social workers was particularly encouraging. In Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, where members of the Baltimore chapter of the American Association of Social Workers gave over $500, they not only contributed important amounts themselves but brought the whole question of training for social work before their boards. The graduates in New York and New England established regional alumni chapters, and the alumni throughout the country nearly doubled their contributions of the year preceding. A striking recognition of the fundamental importance of training for social work was afforded by the action of an alumni who sent a substantial contribution from France where she was engaged in war work.

By these combinations of efforts, the school was able to close its fiscal year at the end of June, 1940, with a balanced budget. In three years the number of contributors had increased from 4 to 557, and the amount of pledges and contributions from $1,110 to $40,500.

The campaign gave the school financial backing, but fully as important is what it did to interpret professional social work. In Delaware, Maryland, and eastern Pennsylvania audiences of lay people heard and took part in discussions of social work as a profession. Other campaigns had described welfare needs and goals, but this campaign was devoted to the general meaning of competence in social work. The public gave because it was convinced of the importance of professional social work and also, in many instances, because it recognized through personal acquaintance the effectiveness of trained social workers. To social work as a profession this is one more welcome indication of potential public understanding everywhere.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MISS BAILEY GOES VISITING

"Because of Public Opinion"

By GERTRUDE SPRINGER

"IT'S such a nice washing machine and I've wanted one all my life." The slow tears of age filled Mrs. Billings' faded eyes; her gnarled hands twisted her ragged apron. For an hour Miss Bailey had been there in Mrs. Billings' cluttered sitting room while Miss Wall, the welfare visitor, went over and over the indisputable reasons why the washing machine had to go back to the installment house from which Mrs. Billings in an optimistic and misguided moment had bought it for a down payment of $2. and a signed promise to pay 75 cents every week for years and years. And now the visitor said she couldn't keep it because on her old age allowance of $19.80 a month she couldn't possibly pay for it.

From where she sat Miss Bailey could see the washing machine, its white bulk filling the little shed kitchen, its bright red handles punctuating the general gloom. It was indeed a nice washing machine.

All the facts and the arguments were on Miss Wall's side. The welfare not only was paying Mrs. Billings' "pension" but it was carrying the taxes on her house and allowing an extra $3 a month for interest on the mortgage. It was giving her an order of surplus commodities twice a month and an occasional order for WPA clothing, and it was paying the doctor "as needed."

"The board feels that it is being very generous, Mrs. Billings, perhaps too generous if you think you can afford to buy a washing machine. You wouldn't want your allowance cut would you?"

The old woman dabbed at her eyes with the corner of her apron.

"No ma'am; no, ma'am. But it's the work. Seems like my back aches me all the time and my legs. And the washing machine makes it easier."

"Now, Mrs. Billings, what's easier about it? You have to pump the water and heat it on the stove—there's just as much lifting as with a tub."

"Yes, but when I pull that handle and it begins to go around I don't feel it in my back."

The argument went steadily on. There was the extra electricity that the machine would consume, the danger of getting fumbling old fingers caught in the wringer, the lack of room in the kitchen for the white elephant, the unreasonableness of having a hundred-dollar piece of equipment to do "your little wash," and finally there was the board—with a capital B. "Why, there isn't one of the board has as good a machine for his own wife. Of course they won't stand for it."

Mrs. Billings understood that well enough, but maybe if she had the machine her back would get better and she wouldn't need medicine for it; and maybe if her back got better she could take in some washings; and maybe with the long days coming on the electricity bill wouldn't be any more; and maybe . . . .

Miss Wall was patient but firm. "No, Mrs. Billings, it just won't do. I'm sorry but you can't keep the machine. We've written the company to come and get it, and you must let them take it. I'll bring your next check myself and if the washer isn't gone—but I'm sure it will be."

Mrs. Billings didn't see them to the door; she just sat there, twisting her hands in her apron.

Miss Wall backed the car out onto the paved highway then turned to Miss Bailey. "So you think I'm pretty hard-boiled?"

No, Miss Bailey didn't quite think that, but she confessed to wondering why nature could not have taken its course. Certainly Mrs. Billings would not be able to meet the payments, but why not let the installment house worry about that?

Miss Wall was quick with the answer: "Because of public opinion. I've heard you say again and again that these welfare services can't get way out ahead of community mores without getting slapped down. And in this neck of the woods, washing machines 'on the taxpayers' money,' as we say, are too far out in front. What you well-meaning theorists forget (Miss Bailey cringed a little but maybe she had it coming to her) is that in a place like this the people on relief, and especially the old folks, live in a goldfish bowl. Everybody knows all about them and always has and can give you forty 'leven reasons, some of 'em good too, why they never got along. Mrs. Billings' husband was a carpenter, but he always drank himself out of steady work and finally fell off a building and killed himself. She got some compensation and promptly took herself a trip to California for six months. Then she came back and put on airs while she ate up what was left. There were no kin to take care of her and finally she had to go on OAA."

"And do the neighbors begrudge it?" asked Miss Bailey.

NO, not exactly. But they don't forget the drinking and the trip to California and the general unforehandedness of the way the couple always lived. Many of them haven't any more cash income than Mrs. Billings has, and not near as steady or secure. They don't have washing machines and they're not paying taxes to buy Mrs. Billings one. No, indeedy. We've already had a piano scandal that cost us a cut in the budget and we're not looking for a washing machine scandal."

"A piano scandal?" Miss Bailey's ears went up.

"Sounds funny, but that's what it was, and it racked the county for a year or more, cost one of the commissioners his reelection, and was responsible for a $3,000 cut in the welfare budget and a reduction in my salary that I've never gotten back."

"Tell me about it."

"I can't laugh about it even yet," began Miss Wall, "and believe me I didn't while it was going on. It began four years ago when OAA was fairly new and we were all pretty dewy-eyed about it. Old Mrs. Riggs lived with her son and his family in a little house back in the woods. The son had casual work. His wife wasn't very bright and his half-grown daughter even less so, but they got along hand to mouth, the way so many of our people do. Then the old lady applied for OAA and after a good deal of hemming and hawing we allowed her $12 a month which we figured would ease up the whole family situation. About three

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

months after the first check went out one of the commissions was visited by a constituent who asked, very pointedly, when *his* mother could expect her piano.

"Then things broke loose. I shot out of the office like the well known bat, and sure enough there in that ramshackle little house was a shiny new upright. The dim-witted daughter-in-law, it seemed, had always wanted a piano, just as Mrs. Billings has wanted a washing machine, and with $12 cash money coming in every month to the old lady she saw her chance. The old lady was fanatically attached to the more than dim-witted granddaughter, so it was no trouble to talk her into giving the child the 'advantage' of a piano in the home. An installment house was more than willing to oblige. You know they take the pianos around in little trucks and sell 'em on the hoof so to speak. Anyway grandma made a $12 down payment and signed up to pay $2 a week for goodness knows how long.

"I was four years younger then and while I was a little nervous about the whole business I told myself that it was the old lady's money and she had a right to spend it in her own way. I figured too—I told you I was dewy-eyed—that perhaps the piano would give the whole family a lift. Of course none of them could play it, but perhaps just having it would be something to live up to—maybe they'd wash the curtains and scrub the floor.

"The welfare board was very, very skeptical, but I put up a good talk, and we decided to let nature take its course, as you say.

"I visited the home as often as I could and everything seemed to be about as usual. No, the floors weren't scrubbed. Then we began to hear of goings-on, of noisy parties. It seems that while the Riggses couldn't play the piano they had friends who could and did, and one thing led to another. I tried to work it out with the family who solemnly promised to keep their friends under control. Then we heard stories of liquor along with the musical performances, and the police began to be interested. It was then that I had to tell grandma that at the next complaint she'd either have to give up the piano or lose her allowance. Poor old thing, she was as deaf as a post with no idea of what was going on. But it was too late. Two days later the place was raided and the son put in jail for running a cabaret and selling beer without a license."

MISS WALL maneuvered around a string of army trucks and then went on with the story.

"Naturally the good citizens cracked down on the county commissioners and the welfare board. The board was swell; it took the gaff, stood by me straight through. Of course we cut off the allowance, believing that the installment people would gather up the piano and the 'cabaret' would fade out.

"But not at all. The place is still flourishing. The police shut it up now and then but it soon gets going again, one of our minor hell-holes that we don't seem to be able to do anything about. And the piano is still there, all paid for now no doubt. And grandma has new teeth and a permanent, without benefit of the Social Security Board. The worst of it is last year the child—she was fifteen—was caught up in the mess. The man in the case is in the pen and the girl in a state school.

"Oh it was a scandal all right and you can imagine—or can you?—the uproar that it made in the community. It got into the local election and was directly responsible for a cut in the welfare budget. For years to come it will be the horrible example cited by the critics of all our new fangled ways. Why I wasn't fired I don't know. Maybe I should have been at that. Anyway, now you know why I don't get too far ahead of public opinion when it comes to old folks having luxuries unaccustomed to the taxpayers. What's more I don't propose to lie awake nights worrying about Mrs. Billings getting her poor old hands caught in the wringer of a washing machine. I'm still losing sleep over the little Riggs girl and wondering what I should have done differently. Remember the old jingle 'For lack of a nail a shoe was lost . . .'?"

MISS BAILEY, having nothing to say, said nothing as the car sped on through the bleak New England countryside. Then, nodding toward a huddle of little gray houses in the distance Miss Wall said brightly, "That's where we're bound and this is going to be cheerful! Know what we have to do there? We have to persuade an old witch to pay for her husband's burial."

The prospect was so very uncheerful that Miss Bailey laughed.

"When did the man die?"

"Oh, he isn't dead yet. At least he wasn't yesterday. But it won't be long and we've got to get things straight with his wife. If I can't get her to pay the expenses this village will blow up."

"Tell me about her quick before we get there."

"Mrs. Porter is her name and she's practically a foreigner, that is she came here ten years ago when she inherited her house from a distant kinsman. She had some money from a first husband and why she and old Sam Porter married each other when they were both in their late sixties no one will ever know. He was a gentle old thing who did odd jobs and lived alone in a little shack over on the lake. She led him a dog's life and finally when he got sick and feeble she literally ran him out throwing his clothes after him. He went back to his shack and the neighbors sort of looked after him. When he applied for OAA practically everybody in the village endorsed him. We tried to get his wife to do something for him, but she chased us off, and there was some technicality that prevented legal action.

"So we made him an allowance; but he got sicker and sicker, and three months ago we took him to a hospital to die. The doctor phoned last night and said it was a matter of days and what were the arrangements for burial."

"But OAA provides for that doesn't it?" put in Miss Bailey.

"Certainly—if the family doesn't. And here's where public relations come in. The village has served notice on us, informally but unmistakably, that Mrs. Porter must be made to do right by Sam when and as deceased—or else. And you and I are here to put the heat on Mrs. Porter. Nice job, is'nt it? Will you come in?"

The car came to a stop. Behind the decent white curtains of the little gray houses round about Miss Bailey sensed watchful eyes. From a window of the house alongside the car peered a thin brown face that was like something in a bad dream.

"No thank you," said Miss Bailey, "I'll wait here and think."

Since March 1933 "Miss Bailey" has been a SURVEY MIDMONTHLY *character, her close-in observations of social work in action a continuing feature.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Here in Washington . . . By Rilla Schroeder

RUMORS fly thick and fast in Washington these days but this one has a ring of reality.

The Consumer's Division, NDAC, of which Harriet Elliott is chief, has been pushed around so much since its ambitious beginning that hardly anything that happens to it is news or, at least, news of importance. However, according to rumor, its days of being the forgotten division of defense are numbered. It is due for one more push and this time it will go up and not down. The President is said to be considering a third agency to round out the defense set-up, OPM and the Defense Mediation Board being the first two. The new agency is to be a price control unit with Leon Henderson as its chief; Miss Elliott's division is to be transferred to its jurisdiction and the doughty little lady from North Carolina given a job worthy of her very real ability and passionate desire to be of service to her country in the emergency.

Washington Press Photo
RILLA SCHROEDER

When Miss Elliott first came to Washington to join the National Defense Advisory Commission she was given a somewhat indefinite job to do but no real authority to do it. She was supposed to have control of health, welfare, nutrition, housing, and consumers' interests generally—whatever that might mean. Bit by bit the vital part of her program was removed from her authority. First of all, health, welfare, and nutrition went to the Federal Security Agency and then housing to Charles Palmer who was given the title of Defense Housing Coordinator. Nothing much was left to the Consumers' Division of NDAC but its chief.

If she goes to the price control unit Miss Elliott, who has been thoroughly aware of the upward price movement and has tried consistently to do something about it, will have something to sink her teeth into and, it is hoped, the authority to bite as well as bark. She works well with Mr. Henderson—witness their joint report March 19 on fair rents in defense areas—and the administration doesn't want a high-cost-of-living problem added to its worries. Both Miss Elliott and Mr. Henderson are New Dealers and both share the President's awareness of the revolutionary trend of the times.

WITH THE DEPARTURE OF WAYNE COY, Capt. Watson B. Miller, for eighteen years national rehabilitation director for the American Legion, takes over the job as assistant to Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt. His appointment is being "viewed with alarm" in quarters where his Legion background is not regarded as an especial qualification for the "boss" of the Civil Conservation Corps, the Food and Drug Administration, National Youth Administration, Office of Education, Public Health Service, Social Security Board, and other agencies which function in the education and welfare field.

CONGRESSWOMAN SMITH OF MAINE would have "any married man living with his wife" exempted from the Selective Service Act. Mrs. Smith's bill, HR 2843, is before the House Committee on Military Affairs and will be heard when the general revisions of the act are considered. Two other bills, also before the Military Affairs Committee, would reduce the age limit to eighteen. Chairman May has introduced a bill, by request, making the age limit eighteen to twenty-one inclusive. His measure is sponsored by the American Legion.

Selective service officials are understood to be in favor of changing the age provisions in the act. Their figures are twenty-one to twenty-five. Reduction of the age limit, they claim, would make it possible at some later date to reorganize the present set-up along lines of the European system, calling all youths for military training when they reach some specific age. The plan would seem to be based on the theory, quite generally held in military circles, that the United States is in for a prolonged emergency and that a gigantic backlog of militarily trained youths will be needed. If the system were adopted about a million youths would be required to register annually. About 800,000 would be accepted and trained and the United States would have, after the system had been in effect a few years, a military reserve of between four and five million men. All this presupposes, of course, that the gloomier prophets are right and that we can look to ten or twenty years of trouble.

NO ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN ON THE many bills proposing amendments to the Social Security Act and the Wagner bill is not yet ready for the hopper—almost but not quite. However, at a recent press conference the President let it be known that he would ask Congress at this session to do something about old age assistance. He said that he planned to recommend larger federal contributions in the poorer states and indicated that he favored a minimum grant of about $30 a month. The federal "kick-in" would be based on the per capita wealth of the state. His remarks definitely scotched the rumor that he would recommend abolition of the means test. That story has been circulating widely and has been a definite headache to the social security officials.

Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee has promised that the social security bills will be the first order of business as soon as the committee has disposed of tax legislation.

A SIX YEAR "POST EMERGENCY" PUBLIC works program is recommended to Congress in the report of the National Resources Board, submitted by the President on March 17. The board's report is divided into three parts: (1) the federal program for national development; (2) regional development plans—statements prepared through the ten regional offices of the board in cooperation with regional and state planning agencies and representative citizens; (3) functional development policies—studies by the technical advisory committees of the board on national policies for the development of the land, water, and energy resources of the country.

The proposed program calls for the expenditure of billions of dollars in the development of national resources in the days when defense industries will close their doors and dismiss their employes by the millions. No specific cost figures are given.

In his message transmitting the report the President reiterated that these were projects to be kept on the "shelf" for the inevitable post emergency collapse. They are to be a reservoir of non-defense public works which can be loosed when the pace of rearmament slackens. They are not, however, merely leaf rakings but an essential part of democracy's acceptance of its destiny. The opening paragraph of the message states: "National defense is more than a mobilization of a nation's armed strength. Equally must we focus public thought on the ideals and objectives of our national life. We must seek wider understanding of the possibilities for that future we prepare to defend. Among those possibilities are the larger use, the conservation and development of the nation's resources."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Common Welfare

Soldier Morale

THE morale of the American soldier is now an organized concern of the army itself. By a ruling of General George C. Marshall, a new morale branch has been created in the United States Army to function directly under the chief-of-staff on a par with other branches of the service. Headed by Brig. Gen. J. A. Ulio with Col. C. S. Adams as executive officer, the new branch will operate through four major divisions: welfare and recreation, including education; planning and analytical; public relations, including press and radio; miscellaneous, including motion picture service, budget and estimates, post exchange. Specific responsibilities have been assigned to the various sections of each division, with personnel chosen for its background and competence in particular fields. Heading the welfare and recreation division is Col. William H. Draper who was associated with Clarence Dykstra in the Selective Service System and who is a member of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation. This committee will have an advisory relationship to the new morale branch which also will maintain liaison with the Federal Security Agency. The Joint Committee, concerned primarily with activities within military and naval training establishments, is operating at present through three subcommittees: education, entertainment, religious interests.

Baffling Question

PROBABLY the most widely debated of the crop of alien legislation now before Congress is HR 3, sponsored by Representative Samuel Hobbs of Alabama. Following the general lines of a similar bill which he introduced in 1939, it would make possible the legal detention of certain classes of non-citizens whose deportation cannot be effected because of conditions beyond the control of the Department of Justice.

Branded by its opponents—which include some liberal groups and others of more extreme views—as unnecessary in view of the possibility of enforcing existing legal measures, and as an effort to set up "concentration camps" in peace times, this bill has the approval of Attorney General Robert Jackson who argues that "we must, during this period of world disorder, cease to rely solely upon deportation as a protection of our society against undesirable aliens and must adopt a realistic policy based upon the impracticability of deportation." The House Judiciary Committee has reported the bill favorably with certain amendments suggested by Mr. Jackson, one of which would make members of the Bund and of the Communist, Nazi, and Italian Fascist parties, or any successors of them, definitely excludable from entry or deportable if already here.

In a special board of three members appointed by the President would be vested the right to deprive a deportable alien of his liberty permanently or temporarily after it is ascertained that deportation cannot be effected and after a properly constituted hearing. Such persons could be detained without bail but not at hard work as long as "public safety or interest" demands or until they have made arrangements to leave the country. Deportees affected include those sentenced for a year or more for crimes involving moral turpitude, those ordered deported on charges of illicit drug handling, prostitution, treason or espionage, sabotage, robbery of the mails, of a bank or of an officer of the United States, rape, arson, or seditious conspiracy.

The proposed legislation would not apply to persons whose deportability arises solely from technical insufficiency of entry papers; in fact it liberalizes present deportation procedure against certain groups of non-citizens.

Some 8,091 warrants of deportation are now outstanding, of which 6,249 cannot be executed. Nearly 4,000 of these are against individuals whose native countries refuse to issue passports for them, and over 2,000 are against visitors for whom transportation is unavailable.

In 1939 liberal opinion was unanimous in its opposition to a similar but not identical Hobbs bill. Whatever effect —if any—the climate of 1941 will have on that opinion, the present bill poses a most baffling question.

Labor Peace Moves

THE first efforts of the new Defense Mediation Board, established last month by executive order, were encouraging. The board has nine members, three each representing the public, labor, and management. Its chairman is C. A. Dykstra, president of the University of Wisconsin. The first case handled by the board was the strike in the Condenser Corporation of America at Plainfield, N. J. The 2,500 employes, who had been out on strike two weeks, agreed to return to work pending negotiations for a satisfactory contract. The next day, workers at three plants of the International Harvester Company voted to go back to work while the new agency mediates the strike issues. These are steps toward "normal production" in important defense industries.

Many students of industrial relations hold that despite these early gains the board is almost certain to find itself handicapped by the clause in the executive order permitting the Defense Mediation Board to step in only when a situation has been referred to it by the Secretary of Labor. Neither labor nor management can appeal directly to the board for help in preventing or settling a strike.

CCC Textbooks

A SERIES of "work books" for CCC enrollees recently has been offered for comment by the U. S. Office of Education. At present, there are three Readers and three Arithmetic Workbooks. They were prepared by educational experts, with the big pages, simple illustrations, and large type that one sees in the textbooks small children bring home proudly on the first day of school. But these books are designed, not for first and second graders, but for men eighteen to twenty-four years of age who are participating in the educational program of the CCC.

Using the material of the enrollee's daily life in the Corps, the Readers ingeniously provide primer education at an adult interest level. Similarly in the arithmetic books, which start with the reading and writing of the digits from one to five, and progress at the end of Book 3 into simple fractions, the lessons are based on CCC ex-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

perience. The substantial percentage of CCC enrollees found to be illiterate or to "lack functional reading ability" indicates the need for elementary instruction in the camps and for such teaching materials as these attractive workbooks provide. But to turn these pages, which offer young men instruction on the "I see a cat," "One and one make two" level, stirs many questions.

This country has the biggest and most expensive compulsory free education enterprise the world has ever seen. Why, then, do so many CCC enrollees lack the ordinary tool subjects? How large a proportion of the eighteen-to-twenty-four population age group is equally handicapped? And where, when, and how are the young men (and women) not in CCC classes going to learn the reading, writing, and arithmetic which they have not acquired in the public schools?

Tempest in the Schools

CHARGES and counter-charges are clouding the already confused situation in the New York public school system, where a legislative investigation of "subversive activities" is in progress. Following the widely publicized hearings of the Rapp-Coudert committee, the Board of Higher Education has resolved unanimously "not to retain as members of the collegiate staffs members of any communist, fascist, or Nazi society." Harold G. Campbell, superintendent of schools, has announced that elementary and highschool teachers found to be communists will be dismissed. Faculty and staff members who are under fire because they have been reported before the investigating committee as being active in communist circles, hold that they are the victims of "star chamber proceedings," and that they are given no adequate opportunity to defend themselves against charges of unprofessional conduct. The American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, of which Dean Ned H. Dearborn of New York University is chairman, has urged that the Board of Higher Education reconsider its resolution, and expressed opposition to the "unmistakable tendency" to "try in the press" teachers accused before the Rapp-Coudert committee. Dr. Campbell's ruling also has been vigorously protested.

The legislative committee on March 23 gave out a detailed analysis of communist tactics in New York schools and public colleges, as described in testimony heard to date. Declaring that the great majority of city teachers and students "are loyal, devoted supporters of the democratic system of government," this report described widespread propaganda activities which it charged are being carried on among the teachers and even in the classrooms by "a small but very active group."

The Teachers Union, Local 5 of the American Federation of Teachers (AFL), was criticized as being "communist dominated" many months before the legislative investigation began. It now faces loss of its charter in a nationwide referendum of the federation's membership, ballots on which already have been mailed out. Of the nearly 36,000 New York teachers, some 6,000 are claimed by Local 5. A survey made public in late March by the executive council of the American Federation of Teachers indicates that Local 5 has only 2,921 members in good standing. Of this membership, the council reported, the majority are not full-fledged teachers in the New York City school system, but are substitutes, evening school teachers, clerks, teachers in training, members of the International Workers Order, and others "who by some strange logic are classified in the general category of educational workers." A vote also will be taken by the federation on revoking the charters of the New York College Teachers Union and the Philadelphia Teachers Union. All three locals are charged by the national body with practices inimical to democracy and with creating disharmony and factionalism.

Chaotic Appeals

LAST MONTH the President appointed a three-man board to study means of coordinating war relief activities by some method that will at once protect the contributing public and bring about more effective results for the sufferers abroad. Its members are: Joseph E. Davies, former ambassador to Belgium; Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation; Charles P. Taft, assistant to the Federal Security Administrator.

Using various methods including tin cans on street corners and cocktail parties for dogs, well-meaning organizations have sprung up to aid the victims of each new international crisis. The need is genuine, but unfortunately the organizations in many instances operate without regard to difficulties of transportation or of transferring funds, and often with ignorance of the most urgent needs of the victimized peoples. At present the only federal requirement for foreign relief appeals is registration with the State Department, which recently reported that since the beginning of the war 300 organizations have raised a total of $26,806,718 at an overhead cost of nearly 10 percent. In addition to its inefficiency the confusion of appeals undoubtedly provides a protective cloak for the charity racketeer who hardly can fail to see an opportunity for "business" in the present expansiveness of American generosity. The first real step toward any voluntary foreign relief coordination was taken last month with the establishment of the United China Relief, Inc., a fund raising agency for seven well known and responsible organizations for aid to China.

In Canada, where the problem is even greater than it is here, the Canadian Welfare Council recently drafted two bills calculated to supplement the present War Charities Act by bringing under control the numerous appeals for home services. One bill constitutes provincial enabling legislation under which can be passed the other, a municipal by-law requiring the licensing of all fund solicitation.

And So On

DURING April, designated as Cancer Control Month by the President of the United States, the Women's Field Army for the Control of Cancer is conducting its annual appeal for funds to carry on its work in educating the public to the importance of early diagnosis and treatment in the fight on this dread disease. The Women's Field Army is affiliated with the American Society for the Control of Cancer. • • • By strict enforcement over one weekend Delaware demonstrated the absurdity of its old Sunday "blue laws" and got them changed. A week or so later it enforced its old corporal punishment law by a "record whipping" of six prisoners convicted of robbery or larceny. The sadistic details, front-paged everywhere, thus far have failed to raise as much public protest as the closing of hot dog stands on one Sunday afternoon.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Social Front

Relief and WPA

NEW YORK'S famed "relief floaters," the Chirillo family [see *Survey Midmonthly*, August 1940, page 241], last month lost their last battle in their fight to maintain the legal right of free movement when the U. S. Supreme Court sustained an order for their forced removal from the state. But if Westchester County, which a year ago instituted the proceedings to "deport" the family to Ohio, won a moral victory, it has not solved the problem of actually getting all the members of the family out of the state. Three of the persons included in the original removal order no longer are members of the family group. Mr. Chirillo's wife, the stepmother of four of the five children, has left home with her own son. It is not known whether they are still in the state. A daughter has married an employed grocery clerk. For the past year no member of the Chirillo family has received any relief. Mr. Chirillo has managed to build up a small shoe repair business, his oldest son has been contributing to the family's support through money earned at odd jobs, the youngest son has been attending parochial school. Another daughter, who has full time employment in a cosmetics factory, was excluded from the eviction order. The county refused the family's offer to pay back the $116 received in the four months they were on relief.

Furloughs—"When I went back to work I owed the landlord two months rent; electric lights $14; milk $16 . . . so that ever since I have been trying to catch up." The statement of a "furloughed" WPA worker is typical of the remarks attached to the 182 questionnaires returned in a recent study of what happens when a white collar WPA worker is laid off under the "eighteen-months clause." Questionnaires asking for specific information were sent by Stephen Habbe of the education and recreation program of the Connecticut WPA to the 328 workers laid off in the state during the first eight months of the regulation. Dr. Habbe's curiosity was aroused by the WPA records which showed that the 226 workers who came back had had to wait for reinstatement, not just the specified thirty days but from one to four months. Responses showed that though only 23 percent of the persons cooperating in the study went on relief during their furloughs, 64 percent asked storekeepers and landlords for credit, 42 percent borrowed money from friends, 13 percent borrowed from banks or loan offices, 10 percent received help from "private charitable organizations." Only eight of the 182 landed permanent full time jobs while eleven obtained permanent part time jobs. Others managed to find temporary or odd jobs, but 46 percent earned no income at all during the period. Though few workers were successful in job-hunting, 62 percent said that the lay-offs had stimulated them into more activity in seeking employment. Only 2 percent blamed their failure to find private employment on discrimination against WPA employes, the majority attributing it to general economic conditions. Altogether the 182 "furloughed" workers made 2,000 job contacts during their periods of lay-off. Boiled down the statistics reveal: "The average worker was off two months. During this time he found an occasional odd job and earned $18. His WPA wages for the same period would have been $140; thus he lost about $120." Concludes Dr. Habbe: "Effects of the lay-off in terms of suffering and discouragement in the lives of a majority of the workers outbalance the benefits."

WPA Notes—Plans for 584,000 additional cuts in WPA quotas, recently announced, will bring the rolls to a record low of 1,300,000 by June 1. . . . In Pittsburgh where the steel industry is undergoing one of the biggest booms in history, there are still 10,000 on WPA waiting lists. . . . A forty-eight hour work week was authorized last month for certain WPA defense construction projects affecting approximately 200,000 workers. Weekly earnings will be increased correspondingly. . . . The WPA library service is being extended to army camps and defense centers. The service is already operating at army camps in Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and South Carolina. . . . In Chicago a city sponsored rat-killing project has resulted in the death of 870,000 rodents since last August.

Unusual Problem—New York City's problem of what to do with $25,000,000 in excess relief funds, raised by "emergency" taxes, was on its way to settlement last month when state legislative leaders and the City Council reached a "complex compromise," which would allow the city to use $9,000,000 of the surplus for other welfare purposes over a three-year period. Under the plan, which is not expected to meet any opposition in the legislature, the city can divert $4,000,000 to "general welfare purposes" this year, $3,000,000 next year, $2,000,000 the following year. The surplus would be further reduced by the diversion of $3,000,000 a year to the city debt-service fund, thus allowing a reduction in real estate taxation. The reservoir will also be tapped at a rate of $3,000,000 a year for general city spending, which will result in halving the rate of a business turnover tax used in the past solely for relief purposes but henceforth to go to the general fund. All returns from the 1940 business turnover tax were not in when the relief fund surplus was estimated at $14,000,000 as of December 31, 1940. The $25,000,000 is a newer estimate of what will have accrued by July 1, 1941. Though the present plan allows for the total diversion of $27,000,000, present downward trends in relief costs and upward trends in city revenues indicate that the city may still have a sizable surplus at the end of a three-year period.

Housing

EARLY in the year the Defense Housing Coordinator asked Congress for additional legislation to provide funds to stimulate further private and public building of homes for defense workers. The proposed legislation, already introduced, includes: (1) an amendment to the Lanham act to provide another $150,000,000 for housing to be built by public agencies, and $6,750,000 for temporary shelter in areas where acuteness of need will not wait on the ordinary construction procedure or where the need is temporary; (2) an amendment to the National Housing Act making available to the Federal Housing Administration an additional $10,000,000 to underwrite insurance on $100,000,000 in mortgages on small homes, not larger than four-family units, in defense areas.

The amendment to the Lanham act which passed the House on March 13 would provide 54,500 family-dwelling units and 1,400 units for single persons. The FHA amendment—which may have become law by the time these words are read—would make mortgage insurance available to the builder and not to the home owner as in the regular FHA small-homes program. Though the measure is expected to relieve the housing shortage in defense areas, many interested groups, notably the Housing Committee of the American Federation of Labor and the National Committee on the Housing Emergency, are asking whether such procedure may not tend to stimulate home ownership among

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

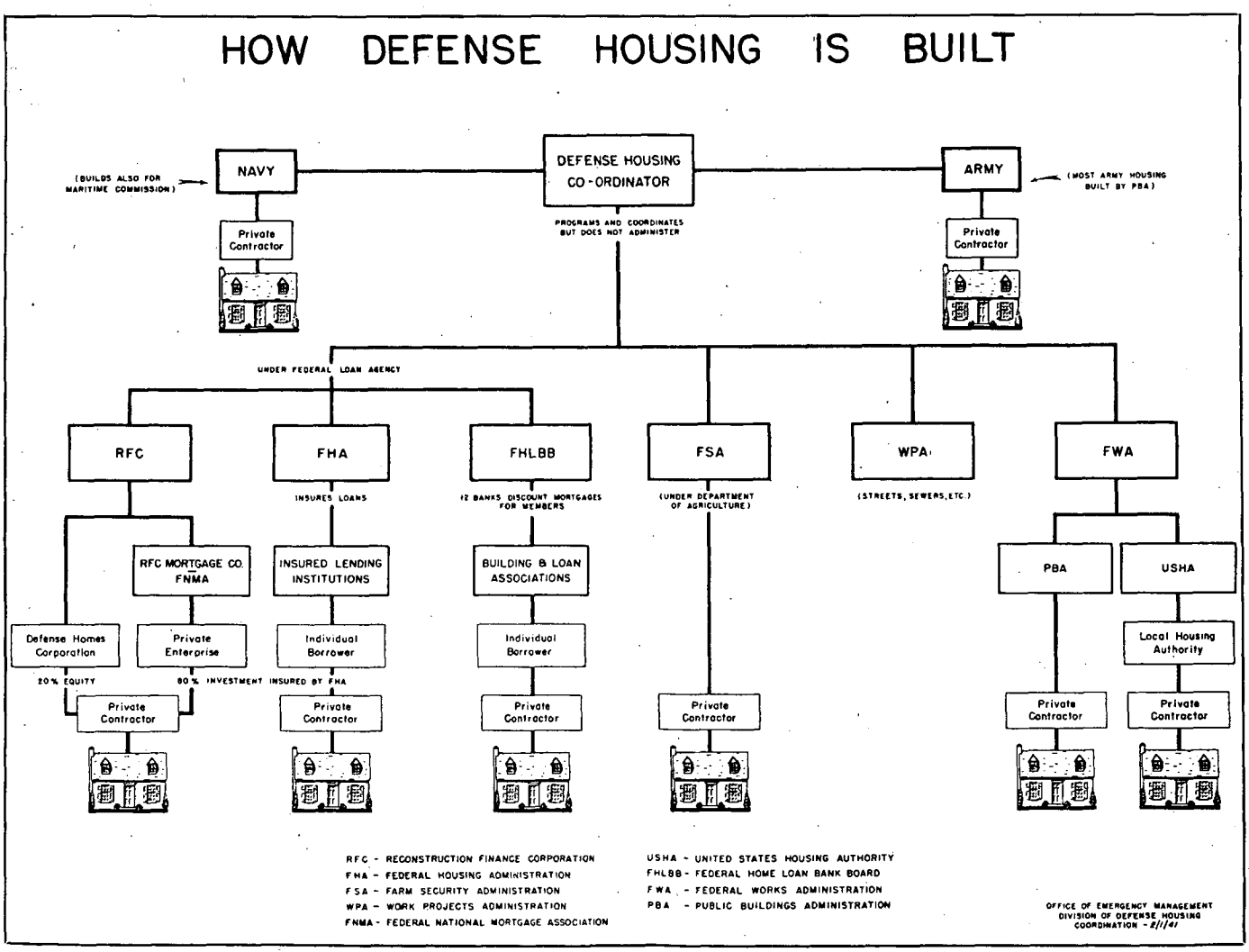
families whose incomes may not warrant it, once emergency prosperity is past.

By mid-March public funds previously provided by the 1940 Congress for defense housing [see "Homes and Defense," by Loula D. Lasker, *Survey Graphic*, February 1941] had been allocated for 72,300 family dwelling units and 2,445 single person units in 250 projects, located in 133 cities throughout the states, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii. Of the family dwellings, 36,792 will house civilian industrial workers; 9,739, other civilian employes of the army and navy; 25,770, married enlisted personnel.

USHA Notes— Over fifty communities, previously lacking public housing programs, have just received allocations from USHA despite the fact that no successor to S-591—which failed to pass last year—has been introduced into the 1941 Congress. The "new" money became available through a reduction in the necessary annual contributions to going local projects, and in interest rates made possible by a decrease in the going federal rate. . . . The largest low rent housing project for Negroes in the world was tenanted early in the year when the Ida B. Wells Homes opened in Chicago. Owned and operated by the local housing authority, and costing $8,610,000, the project accommodates 1,662 families paying average rentals of $14.08 a month. . . . From Chicago comes the "news" that families on relief are bona-fide "lower income families." The corporation counsel has reversed his own ruling of last December that they could not be so considered within the meaning of the public housing law. . . . The "most unique" USHA housing project is located in Ponce, Puerto Rico. Called locally the "land and utilities" scheme, it offers sites on a tract of land equipped with water and sanitary facilities including a bath for every family. Over 300 families are moving their shacks from random locations to the improved sites. With incomes averaging $3 a week, they are for the first time experiencing the advantages of such amenities, for which they pay, including ground rent, 50 cents a month.

Welcome, Newcomer—A lusty newborn among housing agencies is the National Committee on the Housing Emergency, a temporary non-political, non-profit organization. Its aims are to secure the cooperation of private and public activity during the present crisis in meeting the housing needs of workers in defense industries and low income families; to coordinate the efforts of existing housing organizations with those of business, social and civic agencies, and individuals not heretofore active in the housing field; to preserve for the future the values created by current expenditures for defense housing. With headquarters at 6 East 45 Street, New York City, the new organization has a membership stretching from Maine to California. Its chairman is Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman.

New Rent Policies — Conventional methods of setting up rent schedules are becoming a thing of the past in public housing projects. USHA reports that nearly half the communities under its jurisdiction have established rent schedules including more than one grade, following a growing conviction that a one-grade schedule fails to meet the needs of all segments of the low income population or of families of unusual size. Some of the queries now being debated are: Should savings from lower construction costs than were anticipated be translated into lower rents? Should higher income families, provided incomes



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

do not exceed legal limits, be accepted as tenants? Should they pay more for the same apartment than those with smaller incomes? Should higher rents be charged for more desirable apartments in the same project? Should different projects in the same city offer different rent levels? There is as yet no unanimous answer as to which of several policies or combination of policies should be adopted. A discussion of the subject is contained in a USHA bulletin "Income Limits and Rents," and in a pamphlet entitled "Adjusted Rents" published by the Committee on Housing, Community Service Society, 105 East 22 Street, New York, price 25 cents. The Citizens' Housing Council of New York promises a similar publication soon.

Meetings— The highlight of the annual meeting of the National Association of Housing Officials (Cincinnati, April 16-19) promises to be the session on "The New Housing Program for the United States." Criticism and discussion will be asked on the report of a special committee of national leaders who have been working during the winter to reformulate a comprehensive housing program on the basis of needs and actual experience. If the influence of a similar NAHO-inspired program in 1934 is repeated, the 1941 report will mark another milestone in housing history. . . . In Philadelphia on March 21-22, over 200 people from the vicinity attended the first of four weekend housing institutes arranged by the National Public Housing Conference. Subsequent institutes will be held in Providence, April 25-26; Detroit, May 23-24, and in Omaha and Birmingham before summer.

Good News—An official policy to assure equitable and adequate housing facilities to Negro enlisted personnel and industrial defense workers was announced recently by Charles E. Palmer, Defense Housing Coordinator. . . . The decision made last month by Federal Works Administrator John M. Carmody to use experienced and well equipped local housing authorities to a greater extent in connection with defense housing projects financed under the Lanham act, immediately affected twenty-five local authorities. As the new $150,000,000 appropriation becomes available, more authorities may enter the picture.

Helpful Pamphlets— Some recent pamphlets on housing problems are: "Defense Housing Digest: A Summary of Laws, Regulations and Results" (a loose-leaf booklet, kept up to date), National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, price $1; "A Citizen's Guide to Public Housing," by Catherine Bauer, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., price 60 cents; "Housing, the Continuing Problem"—a popular summary of three technical monographs on various phases of the housing problem, National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C.; "Vladeck Houses, A Lesson in Neighborhood History," New York City Housing Authority, 122 East 42 Street; "Facing the Housing Problem," by Clarence Senior, Milwaukee Housing Council, Milwaukee, Wis., price 10 cents.

Shortages and Rents—A homes registration bureau for every locality where defense industry is expanding, is the recommendation of Defense Housing Coordinator Charles E. Palmer. With widespread housing shortages and sky-rocketing rents, such bureaus could serve not only as a means of offering constructive information to Washington as to local needs but also as an instrument whereby available good housing could be put to the fullest and fairest use, perhaps forestalling the necessity for rent control legislation. A central homes registration bureau in Washington is prepared to make the services of a field staff available to assist in setting up local bureaus. . . . The Consumers' Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission, with an eye on all consumers whether or not defense workers, has prepared model state and local rent control legislation. A recent survey of a half dozen defense areas conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that rents had risen as much as 60 percent during the year preceding November 1940.

Jobs and Workers

WITH an increasingly heavy accident toll in coal mine disasters, the House has now adopted the federal mine inspection bill, which long has been urged by the United Mine Workers and by the American Association for Labor Legislation. It was passed by the Senate in the last Congress, but was blocked in committee in the House. In 1940 there were 1,400 fatal accidents to coal miners, an increase of 342 over the preceding year. Two apparently preventable disasters late in the year served to focus attention on the need for the federal measure. On November 29, 32 miners were killed in an accident near Cadiz, Ohio. The investigation revealed that a non-permissible drill was being used and that the mine was insufficiently ventilated. Nine were killed at Raleigh, W. Va., on December 9, in a mine where no fire bosses were employed. According to federal rescue engineers the mine, classified as "non-gassy" by state inspectors, should have been classed as "gassy." The Neely-Keller bill provides for limited federal inspection of coal mines, and publication of findings. As stated by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, in a plea for early passage of the measure, "The bill is designed to reduce the fatalities of the coal mining industry by publication of the facts affecting dangerous conditions in mines."

Fair Labor Standards —The "hot goods" section of the Fair Labor Standards Act was invoked in the first court action taken to enforce the special wage order for Puerto Rico, fixing a minimum wage of 20 cents an hour for employes in the apparel division of the needlework industries. The complaint was filed in U. S. District Court in New York City last month, against Helitzer Bros. and Co., manufacturers of ladies' blouses. The "hot goods" section forbids the shipment in interstate commerce of goods made in violation of the law. The complaint charges violation of the Puerto Rican wage order by Juana Clavell, a contractor in Puerto Rico making ladies' blouses for Helitzer Bros. and Co. The complaint also charges the New York firm, which cuts and ships goods to Puerto Rico for processing, with failure to keep adequate records of wages received and hours worked by its employes as required by the act. The Wage and Hour Division seeks an injunction, tying up a large quantity of goods produced by Clavell in violation of the order and on hand in Puerto Rico and New York.

In a conference of officials of the Wage and Hour Division and the Division of Public Contracts, Department of Labor, with Officers of the Quartermaster Corps and the Division of Purchases, OPM, it was agreed that dates on which wage determinations will go into effect will be set after consultation between representatives of the Labor Department and the Division of Purchases. Under this plan, a business man preparing to bid on a government contract will know in advance whether there may be a change in the legal minimum wage of his industry by government action and will know just when the change, if made, will go into effect.

Workers' Education—Recommendations for furthering the workers' education movement in this country are included in an admirable review of the whole field in "Workers' Education Today," by Mark Starr, the most recent addition to the pamphlet series of the League for Industrial Democracy. Price 15 cents from the league, 112 East 19 Street, New York. Mr. Starr sees the movement handicapped by a lack of information about it, largely due to lack of material in the press, "even the labor press." He urges that workers' education programs seek to attract not only union members but also "sons and daughters, wives and sweethearts of the workers." He recommends that the workers'

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

education movement develop "textbooks foolproof against errors"; that it sponsor nationwide radio programs, movies of social significance, and visual aids; provide more suitable classrooms; make educational directors more secure in their jobs; pool educational activities; secure more generous union support; strive to extend educational work among powerful unions and local councils "which have thus far turned a deaf ear to appeals for development along educational lines." Mr. Starr is educational director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Household Employment—The National Council on Household Employment, Haverford, Pa., is publishing an eight-page monthly *Bulletin* to report "interesting developments in the field of household employment, both throughout the country and in our organization." The council, a non-profit organization, is primarily educational in purpose, and has a two-fold concern: "in improved working standards for the two and a quarter million household employes, and in better service for the almost equally large group of household employers."

Negro Employment—The question of jobs for Negro workers in New Jersey is presented in a recent issue of the *Bulletin* of the New Jersey Welfare Council, 21 Fulton St., Newark, N. J. The report was prepared by the public relations bureau of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, based on the commission's statistical reports on Negro employment for 1940, and for the three preceding years. The study indicates that the great majority of New Jersey's Negro residents are "laborers, farm workers, domestics, or fitted for personal service occupations." There is no apparent demand for skilled Negro workers in "the primary defense industries" of the state, but on the other hand "there is no large number of available Negro help of this class." Negro men and women in New Jersey have found their chief sources of employment "in the field of domestic help, as service workers, and in businesses producing and distributing consumers' goods." Even in depression years, the placements of Negro workers, especially women, through the public employment offices of New Jersey "was markedly higher than for white applicants." In defense industry, the report includes significant figures from Newark and from two adjoining areas in Essex and Union counties. In the eighteen trades most in demand for defense industries, 5,497 men were registered as available for jobs through the State Employment Service in a February, 1941, week. Of these, only 428 (fewer than one in ten) were Negroes. But of 6,077 unskilled laborers registered, 2,163 were Negroes.

Record and Report— "British Labor and the War," by Frieda Wunderlich is No. 8 in the notable series of Studies on War and Peace by the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science (University in Exile) of the New School for Social Research. Price 40 cents from the school, 66 West 12 Street, New York. . . . A complex problem which enters into most union agreements today is reviewed in "Seniority Policies and Procedures as Developed Through Collective Bargaining," by Frederick H. Harbison. Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. Price $1. . . . "Family Unemployment," by Don D. Humphrey, is a WPA study which "deals with the relation between unemployment in terms of individual workers and unemployment in terms of family units." Price 50 cents from superintendent of documents, Washington.

Child Labor

A 50 percent drop each year in the three years from 1937 to 1939 inclusive in the number of first regular employment certificates issued to fourteen- and fifteen-year-old boys and girls for factory work, and indications of a further decrease based on 1940 figures, is the cheerful side of the present child labor picture, according to Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau. The figures are based upon reports from ten states and the District of Columbia, and from 131 cities of 50,000 or more population in twenty-four other states. These figures probably show the effect of the basic sixteen-year minimum set by the Fair Labor Standards Act, as well as the rising standards set by some of the recent state child labor laws. A darker side of the child labor picture, Miss Lenroot points out, "is in the field of industrialized agriculture in which too many young children are employed in factory-like repetitive processes for long hours and at low wages, under conditions far different from those which adults usually associate with the happy, healthy life of farm boys and girls of their own youth."

In California Fields— Four bills which are "acts to legalize the exploitation of children," according to H. C. Carrasco, labor commissioner of California, are pending before the legislature of that state. S.1025 would permit children "of itinerant, migrant or seasonal" agricultural workers to engage in agricultural work with their parents without work permits. Since the work permit provisions are the only method of regulating agricultural child labor in California, this would mean that children as young as five, six, and seven years could again work in the fields. A proposed substitute, which has the backing of the Farm Bureau, ostensibly protects parental rights, but in effect clears the way for unregulated child labor in California's "factories in the fields."

The legislature also has before it two bills (S. 401 and A. 375) which would practically nullify all control of newsboys by school and labor department authorities. The National Child Labor Committee is cooperating with local groups in arousing public opinion against these bills.

Accidents to Children— Child workers in Pennsylvania who were illegally employed figured in a high proportion of the accident cases considered in a recent report, "Child Workers in Pennsylvania: Analysis of Industrial Accidents to Minors, 1934-1939." The report, prepared under the direction of Mary Rice Morrow, head of the Bureau of Women and Children in the State Department of Labor and Industry, is based on a study of 2,439 accidents investigated for illegal employment. Due to changes in state law, and the failure of employers to inform themselves of such changes, the percentage of illegal employment found in accident cases varied from 14.8 percent in 1934, to a "high" of 50.3 percent in 1936, after the age of employment in manufacturing and mechanical processes was raised by amendment to the state child labor law from fourteen to sixteen years. In 1939, of the 614 employed children who suffered accidental injury in the course of their work, 35.7 percent were illegally employed. Nearly half the total number of accidents analyzed occurred in manufacturing industries. Service industries and places of amusement show the second highest number of accidents (22 percent); mercantile firms were third (19 percent).

Child Actors— An intensive study of children in the theater, the report of which was recently published by the National Child Labor Committee, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York, recommends that young children be permitted to appear on the legitimate stage, provided that their rehearsal hours are limited and they receive regular health examinations. The report urges that child actors, except in exceptional circumstances, should be barred from other employment, such as radio, motion pictures, and commercial photography, while in a play. The report is based on an intensive study of sixty-three child actors, six to sixteen years of age, examination of the 1,138 permits issued by the mayor's office for children's stage appearances in New York City between September 1925 and June 1940, interviews with sixteen adults who had been child actors, conferences with producers, directors, and playwrights. At present, the District of Columbia and four states have an eighteen-year age minimum;

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

thirteen states set sixteen years; two states, fifteen years; three states, fourteen years; one state, twelve years; and twenty-four states either have no regulations or permit a child to appear on special permit at any age. Enforcement of the laws in many cities varies from season to season.

Community Affairs

CONSTRUCTIVE criticism, essential tool in the implementation of democracy, is employed with such considered thought in a recent study of Erie County's (Pennsylvania) community services for children away from their homes that the report merits the attention of all who have a hand in community planning anywhere. Its value lies in its discussion of standards of community child care and the needs on which they are based. Prepared under the direction of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania at the request of the Erie County commissioners, the Juvenile Court, and the Community Chest, it begins with an outline of the facilities for the care of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children in the county, but expands into more generalized discussions on intake services, the care of children in institutions, the care of children in foster homes, court services for children and families, the costs of child care. Never does it lose sight of the child in preoccupation with administrative detail, its preeminent criterion being the needs of children rather than agency structure and function. This approach is illustrated in the statement: "It matters little to troubled children whether their families are aided from public or private funds, or their protection and maintenance assured by public or private agencies." Consequently the report concludes with no paper superstructure to revolutionize the child care program of Erie County. Rather it points to the merits in the community's present set-up—good foster homes, well run institutions, an excellent Juvenile Court; recognizes the deficiencies—lack of family service in rural areas, unindividualized institutional treatment, undertrained staff; and finally offers "next steps" in community planning. The latter include recommendations for strengthening community understanding of the whole program, for developing the professional quality of agency and institutional staff members, for "socializing" Juvenile Court procedures according to methods already tried in other parts of the state, for substituting foster home care in the place of institutional care for very young children, for bringing community contacts and individualized care to children in institutions. Director of the study was the secretary of the PCA's family and child welfare division, Helen Glenn Tyson, who was aided by a committee representative of all the child care agencies and institutions in Erie County. Price 50 cents from the association, 311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia, or 519 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.

Community Councils— In response to the many letters it has received asking for data to help in the establishment of coordinating, community, or neighborhood councils, Coordinating Councils, Inc., 145 West 12 Street, Los Angeles, recently issued "A Guide to Community Organization," price 25 cents. The manual, written primarily for communities of 25,000 population or less, contains advice on council membership, sponsorship, research, projects, finance, administration based on the experience of existing councils. However, the foreword gives fair warning that a council's value to a community is in direct ratio to its adjustment to the community's individual problems and that resourcefulness must be used in the adaptation of any general scheme. Throughout the manual, emphasis is placed on the responsibility of citizens' groups in bringing about community organization. . . . More than 600 coordinating councils are in operation at the present time, according to a survey recently made by the American Legion. Most of the new ones are in towns and small cities under 25,000 in population.

Tops—The people of Boston should take a bow for their accomplishment in their 1941 Community Fund Drive, for they contributed the largest amount of money ever raised in the United States in a community campaign—$4,906,333. The money will go to the support of 212 health and welfare services.

Publicity—In an effort to promote wider community understanding of their respective programs, the Welfare Council of New York City and the Greater New York Fund have entered into an agreement for a cooperative public relations service. Under the plan the council will purchase publicity services from the fund, including production of the weekly news sheet, *Better Times,* organizational publicity and news releases, consultation services for special reports. The new arrangement is expected to effect economies for both organizations. . . . New York City's Domestic Relations Court has gone into the radio field in an effort to give the public an understanding of the principles involved in the work of its Bureau for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency. Following a four months series of case dramatizations over the city-owned station, WNYC, the bureau presented two special programs on the occasion of the convention of the International Council for Exceptional Children. The one which attracted considerable fan mail from both social workers and laymen was "Just Bad," a dramatized case story illustrating the work of the visiting teacher in the public school system. . . . Those who believe that art has a place in the annual report will be interested in "Staten Island 1941," report of the Staten Island Social Service, 61 Stuyvesant Place, Staten Island, N. Y. Here two forms of art, photography and free verse, are skilfully combined to present a poignant community picture. However, those who look to the report to find out just what it is a family agency does will be left in the dark.

With the Co-ops

A 2,600-mile tour of consumer cooperatives in the United States will be held June 30 to July 13, similar in plan to the popular Nova Scotia tours. Sponsored by the Cooperative League, 167 West 12 Street, New York, the first United States tour will be directed by Dr. J. Henry Carpenter, chairman of the committee on the church and cooperation of the Federal Council of Churches. The trip will start at Columbus, Ohio, and its itinerary will include the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association in Indianapolis, the Central States Cooperatives in Chicago, the historic Cooperative Trading Company at Waukegan, the co-ops established by local trade unions in Racine and Kenosha, Wis., the Credit Union National Association and several retail cooperatives in Madison, the Co-op Park at Brule, Wis., the Range Cooperative Federation, Virginia, Minn., the Mesabi iron range, various enterprises in Minneapolis and St. Paul, the resettlement project at Granger, Ia., the oil refinery at Phillipsburg, Kans., and the Consumers Cooperative Association in North Kansas City. The registration fee for the trip is $10, and the daily rate (room and meals) $4. Those making the trip may drive their own cars, or pay 1½ cents a mile for transportation by car, amounting to about $39 for the trip. The program is expected to appeal particularly to social workers, educators, ministers, cooperative leaders, and students.

New House—The Amalgamated Cooperative Apartments in the Van Cortlandt Park section of New York, the largest consumer owned housing unit in the United States, is adding a new building this spring. This will be the fourth addition since the project, now containing 638 dwelling units, was launched by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in 1927. The new building will provide small apartments for co-op members whose children have grown up and left the family home and who find their earning capacity reduced by advancing age. A few apartments will be available for newcomers. The new building will

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

be only two stories high, to save in construction costs, and rents will be correspondingly low.

The financial report for the past year to members of this successful housing co-op shows a total net income of $326,000. This figure does not include the cooperative enterprises operated by members of the housing co-op—a store, laundry, milk distribution, credit unions; recreation, garage and bus services.

Credit Unions—The report of the Credit Union National Association, Madison, Wis., for 1940, issued last month, showed that 1,364 credit unions were organized in the past year. This brings the total to 9,134 credit unions in operation, with an estimated membership of 2,500,000, and assets of more than $200,000,000. The four leading states in the number of credit unions are: New York, Illinois, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Resignation—New president of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. is Murray D. Lincoln, general manager of the Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Murray was unanimously elected following the resignation of Dr. James P. Warbasse, president of the league since its organization in the library of his home a quarter of a century ago.

Campus Co-ops—Figures recently compiled by the Cooperative League indicate that more than 100,000 students on 160 college campuses are reducing the cost of their higher education by cooperative enterprise. Cooperative dormitories and eating clubs make it possible for students to save from 25 to 50 percent on their bills for board and room, while cooperative bookstores, laundries, and other enterprises also help cut college costs. The survey indicates also that in addition to the financial gains, the cooperative projects are affording students valuable educational experience in economics, and in the application of democratic principles to practical situations.

Among the States

HOW public agencies can coordinate their work in spite of the absence of legal machinery has been ably demonstrated in Oklahoma where a permanent inter-agency conference has grown out of an original meeting to develop clearance procedures between two public agencies—the State Board of Public Welfare, administrator of general relief, and the State Department of Public Welfare, in charge of the categories. A second meeting was planned with the WPA as a participant. At a third, the Farm Security Administration was represented. Soon the group was augmented by representatives from the Indian Agency and the NYA, making a total of six agencies meeting together to thrash out their common problems. At this point officers were elected, working committees appointed, and invitations to become affiliated with the group sent to all federal and state agencies operating on a statewide basis. For more than a year the conference has been holding bi-weekly meetings, at first devoted to a discussion of agency functions and questions of inter-agency procedures, but lately to a growing concern with constructive community planning. Among the questions now under consideration by the group are the development of a sight conservation program for the state and of a centralized compilation of all state relief and employment statistics.

Trouble—In North Dakota attempts to repeal the initiated measure making minimum $40 old age assistance payments mandatory are being bitterly opposed by the Non-Partisan League, in spite of the fact that the state has a deadline of July 1 for bringing its law into compliance with Social Security Board requirements for federal matching grants. The present legislature has made no move toward financing the $40 payments. . . . Last month the U. S. Department of Labor ruled that the Missouri State Board of Health cannot receive federal aid for its maternal and child health program until the state adopts a merit system that will meet with the approval of the Children's Bureau. The board's federal aid was suspended last fall. . . . In spite of a warning of the disfavor of the Social Security Board, the Indiana lower house last month sent a bill to the state senate which would establish minimum OAA payments of $40 a month.

Integrated—The Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, since its inception an independent state agency, is at long last to be integrated into the state's regular public welfare machinery. Under a reorganization of the State Department of Public Welfare, the IERC is to become a part of a new division of public assistance into which will be coordinated the former divisions concerned with child welfare, the blind, old age assistance. The reorganization also calls for a Youth Correction Authority to be established as a division of the Welfare Department, which recently lost jurisdiction over the state prisons. Coincident with the reorganization announcement came word of the appointment as chairman of the "integrated" IERC of Edward L. Ryerson who was its chairman at an earlier period and who long has been an active layman in social work in Chicago. Incidentally he is a member of the board of Survey Associates, Inc.

Bills and Such—Old age pension schemes and unemployment insurance revisions are vying for first place in state legislative attention, according to an analysis of the pending measures made by the American Association for Social Security. Massachusetts and California hold the lead in the greatest number of social security bills introduced. . . . By March 1 some 2,700 bills directly or indirectly connected with social welfare had been introduced in the present biennial session of the Massachusetts legislature. . . . The first step in meeting the recommendations of the Pittsburgh Housing Authority for more adequate rents for relief recipients [see *Survey Midmonthly*, March 1941, page 80] was taken by the Pennsylvania legislature last month when the house adopted a resolution committing itself to appropriate funds to permit shelter allowances "in amount sufficient to cover the cost of shelter as determined by surveys."

Group Work

FOR the past two years the Chicago Federation of Settlements has been experimenting quietly with new forms of democratic procedure as a result of which a new organization has appeared with the name Chicago Settlement and Neighborhood Houses. In it are associated thirty-four settlements, neighborhood houses, and related agencies. Edwin Eells is the president. Of the organization the *News Letter* of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies says:

"This new title marks the final disappearance of the ruling which classified church-sponsored neighborhood houses as associate members of the federation. Instead of an executive council of head residents the new organization has a board of directors which includes one delegate from each member house (who may be head resident, staff member, or volunteer) as well as the chairman of sections and interest groups, most of whom are staff workers. There is an interesting provision that any five members, rank and file or others, who feel that they have a cause needing attention may organize an 'interest group' and so have a representative at the monthly directors' meeting. Interest groups at present are: Community Organization, Therapeutic Group Work, Youth Social Problems Club, and Problems of the Professional Worker. The four sections are: Group Workers, Family Service Workers, Head Residents, and Mothers' League, the last with an executive group which includes both staff workers and delegates from the mothers' club. Interest groups and sections meet either in connection with the regular monthly meetings of all members, or at other times.

"The Chicago Federation of Settle-

PALO ALTO LIBRARY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ments, organized in 1894, is being continued by the original member houses, and with Lea Taylor as president, to preserve a treasured charter and tradition without in any way conflicting with the new organization."

Therapy—In Chicago the Institute for Juvenile Research is completing plans for an experimental project in group therapy for children from four to seven years old. Treatments are to be given in small free play groups of not more than five children each, covering a two-year chronological age span and closely related in intelligence. Excessively shy or extremely aggressive children will not be placed in the same group. Primary treatment tool will be the child's relationship to the leader, though a psychiatrist or a case worker will work with each child's parents. The institute expects such treatment to be beneficial to children whose conflicts are expressed in their relationship with other people rather than in neurotic symptoms.

Gang Guidance—Work with groups of delinquents will produce few results unless complemented by community reorganization to remove their social causes, says Charlotte Himber in "Meet the Gang," a discussion of the YMCA's gang programs in underprivileged neighborhoods, recently published by the Association Press, price 50 cents. She goes on to describe methods used by local Y's to advance community coordination as well as their methods of organizing and leading specific group projects. The whole makes valuable material for any agency operating group work programs for underprivileged boys.

Emergency Thinking—Far from exhausted by the storm of discussion, both pro and con, aroused by its publication of "Group Leadership in the Present Emergency," [see *Survey Midmonthly*, December 1940, page 368] the American Association for the Study of Group Work continues to take steps to stimulate thought on the responsibilities of group work in the national crisis. Under preparation is another pamphlet, "How to Meet Emergency Responsibilities," a subject also to serve as the initial topic for discussion at the association's program in connection with the National Conference of Social Work in June. Evidently not intending to let all the newly awakened thought float off into theoretical skies for lack of a mooring, the association has set its committee on the emergency program to five tasks: finding out what changes are actually taking place in group work programs and under what local circumstances; preparing a study outline for use by local groups in reviewing changes undergone in the last war and in scrutinizing their fundamental purposes in the light of pressures that are to come; studying changes in agencies' pronouncements and relating them to differences in local situations; formulating suggestions of ways in which agencies can foster group thinking and group action based on tolerance and a long range point of view; combating any influence that would hand a readymade "line" of thinking to group workers.

New Service—Born to meet the need of autonomous neighborhood groups for access to professional group work, educational and recreational leadership and services, the Group Education Service, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York, recently made its public debut through the issuance of two periodicals, the *Group Activity Digest* and the *Leaders' Aid Bulletin*. The first is a four-page leaflet suggesting practical aids to group leaders: ideas for programs, reading lists, a calendar of anniversaries and other special days which can serve as program themes. The second, more bulky, contains articles on the various aspects of group life and group leadership, a "leaders' kit" based on material compiled from 2,200 organizations throughout the country, a page of articles on group experiences digested from other publications. In addition to its periodicals, the new organization offers a library and research service. Frank Caplan, well known in group work circles, is executive director.

In Print—"Group Work, Affirmations and Applications," by Charles E. Hendry and Ray Johns, contains two papers reprinted for the American Association for the Study of Group Work from the 1940 Proceedings of the National Conference of Social Work. The first, Mr. Hendry's "A Review of Group Work's Affirmations," evaluates the advances which have been made in group work literature and study during the five preceding years. The second, Mr. Johns' "An Examination of Group Work's Practices," describes the lag existing between the development of group work theory and actual group work practice. Price 35 cents, less in quantity, from the Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York.

The Public's Health

WHILE no comprehensive report on the state of health of the young men examined under the selective service system has as yet been forthcoming, information compiled in a few localities indicates that bad teeth and defective vision are the chief health deterrents in men of draft age. A medical report of the New York City Selective Service Administration, based on the first three induction periods, shows that 11.37 percent of the men called up for physical examination were rejected either temporarily or permanently because of dental impairments, 11.7 percent because of poor eyesight. Most of these men, however, were placed in Class I-B indicating either that the condition is amenable to correction so that the person can be reclassified at a later date, or that he can qualify for "limited military service." A similar story is told by the *Bulletin of the Academy of Medicine of Cleveland* which reports teeth and eyes to be the leading causes of rejection among the men examined by the Selective Examining Board of Cleveland.

In Cleveland total rejections from all causes came to only 14 percent, but as the report was based only on the first thousand examinations it is not very significant. The New York report, however, based on examinations of 17,540 men, is another story. Only 50.64 percent of the total were found suitable for induction. Slightly over 33 percent were turned down by the local draft boards for physical disability, 10 percent at the army induction posts. An additional 6 percent were rejected at the induction centers for reasons unconnected with health, such as language difficulties or "moral or legal disqualifications." Though a total percentage of 49.36 were rejected for immediate induction, 22.71 were placed in class I-B, leaving just 26.64 as "totally unfit for military duty." Comments the report: "These figures compare favorably with those compiled in the draft examinations of the last war. The favorable comparison is all the more remarkable because of the stricter interpretations of physical requirements and the higher standards of physical fitness which are at present required."

New Service—A fourfold purpose underlies the establishment of the Medical Administration Service, Inc., a national non-profit advisory organization for "health service engineering" recently set up with Dr. Kingsley Roberts as director: to provide technical assistance in the development of new or existing health services; to assist in the coordination of community health resources and services; to analyze and study the problems of preventive and curative medicine at the request of specific groups; to study and appraise existing health activities or services for the groups operating them. Associated with the new organization, which has its headquarters at 1790 Broadway, New York, are experts and consultants in medical care administration, industrial medicine, statistical evaluation, hospital and clinic design.

No Barriers—The first of a series of gatherings to bring together medical men of all races and nationalities took place last month in New York City under the auspices of the International Medical Club of New York. The series has been

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

planned in the interests of promoting a better understanding of the cultural aspects of medicine and of fostering "unity in upholding American ideals." Last month's meeting was sponsored jointly by the French, Hispano-American, Hungarian-American, Italian, Russian, and Rudolph Vitchow Medical Societies.

Toward Prevention—The W. K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Mich., and the Rockefeller Foundation of New York have cooperated in setting up funds for the establishment of a new school of public health and preventive medicine at the University of Michigan. Each foundation has contributed $500,000 toward the project. Under the terms of the grants not more than half the total may be used for site, building, and equipment. The remainder must be used for operating expenses over a ten-year period.

No Commissions—An act prohibiting commission selling by non-profit health insurance and hospital service plans was signed by the governor of New York last month. When there seemed to be a possibility of a veto the act's supporters, among whom was New York City's Group Health Cooperative, pointed out that the payment of commissions would open the possibility to agents of making speculative profits out of non-profit plans; such payments would raise the costs of these plans; commission salesmen tend to be less responsible than representatives on salary.

For Research—The first municipal medical research bureau to be established anywhere in the country is soon to be set up in the city of New York, says a recent announcement by Mayor La Guardia. The bureau, to be staffed by "promising young scientists from wherever they can be found," will be devoted to a study of the major problems of public health. In order to finance the project the Board of Health is considering imposing a fee of $1 for each premarital blood test made in the laboratories of the city's Department of Health. Said the mayor: "Marriage ought to be worth $1."

In Print—The question of how a school can develop and operate a health program is considered in "Organization and Administration of School Health Work," Bulletin 1939 No. 12 of the U. S. Office of Education. Part I, prepared by John W. Studebaker of the U. S. Office of Education, discusses "general administrative policies" involved in a school health program. Part II, prepared by Dr. Fred Moore, director of health activities in the schools of Des Moines, Ia., discusses specific activities included in such a program. Price 15 cents from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C. . . . Preparations for national defense undertaken by the U. S. Public Health Service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940 are described in the recently published report of the Surgeon General for the service's first year of operation under the Federal Security Agency. Among the specific moves were: a survey and bolstering of drug supplies which come from countries in the war danger zones; a study undertaken at the request of the Navy Department of the physiological problems associated with high altitude flying; the preparation of 150,000 doses of yellow fever vaccine needed in the event of the spread of this disease from South America to the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, or Florida. In addition to these preparations the report records the routine peacetime activities undertaken by the National Institute of Health and the service's various divisions. Price 65 cents from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C. . . . "Transactions of the Special Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers with the United States Health Service" is a digest of the proceedings of the conference which met last fall to discuss specific problems confronting the public health services under the national defense program. The discussions are concerned with the health aspects of civil defense, the problems arising from mobilization, and the possibilities of a rehabilitation program for disqualified draftees. From the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. . . . "Mind Your Mind," by Dr. James Watson, published by the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, is a compilation of newspaper editorials previously published as a part of a statewide educational program in mental hygiene. Free on request from the board's division of information, Raleigh, N. C.

Professional

A SERVICE soon to be opened by the California State Department of Employment will operate as a central registration and placement agency for social workers in eleven western states. Aiding the department in carrying out the project will be an advisory committee of social workers whose functions will include: offering advice on matters of policy and operation; interviewing applicants at the service's request; stimulating employing agencies to use the service; planning and conducting studies relating to the type of personnel service needed in the social work field.

Summer Schools—"Social Work in the National Emergency" is scheduled as the subject of one of the nine institutes for experienced social workers to be given at the New York School of Social Work next summer. Others will be concerned with specific aspects of the social work field: psychiatric social work, child welfare, group work, agency administration, public relations. The institutes will be given in three two-week groups, the first to begin June 16. . . . Next summer will be the second in which courses in social philosophy and case work techniques for rural social workers and Farm Security Administration supervisors will be offered at Cornell University through the cooperation of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics and the FSA. Among the special lecturers will be Joanna C. Colcord, director of the Charity Organization Department of the Russell Sage Foundation and contributing editor of Survey Associates, Inc.

Code of Conduct—A special committee of the local chapter of the AASW has acted as an Emily Post for social workers in San Francisco and formulated a code of conduct which the chapter has formally adopted for a trial period of one year. Seven areas of action are governed by the code: the profession and society; the social worker and the profession; the social worker as an individual; the social worker and the client; the social worker and co-workers; the social worker and his employing agency; the social worker and the community. Basic to all is the first statement in the first grouping: "In common with all professions, social work embraces the practical application of a body of knowledge in the interest of the common welfare rather than pursuit for its own end. The primary end is such service to people as will develop in individuals both capacity and the opportunity to lead satisfying and useful lives." In order to test the validity of the rules and principles embodied in the code, the chapter has set up a case committee for consultation by social workers seeking specific advice on problems of professional conduct. The material gathered by the committee in this capacity will be filed for the purpose of developing precedents and as the basis of further study.

Success—An in-service training course for executive secretaries of county welfare boards, just completed by the Division of Social Welfare of the Minnesota State Department of Social Security, turned out to be such a success that the plan is being duplicated for supervisors and visitors. During the winter, executive secretaries from eighty-four counties traveled regularly to the state office to attend classes made up of twelve to twenty-five persons. The subjects covered specialized program activities as well as general material on supervision, administration, nutrition, legal aspects of various programs, office management, case recording, medical services, taxation, resources, and co-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

operative services. Department officials have expressed delight with the experiment's two-way value, for it proved to be a channel for a reciprocal flow of ideas and experience between state and county personnel.

For "Y" Workers—At the request of the National Board of the YMCA and its Southern Area Council the Atlanta University School of Social Work is to become an official training center for YMCA workers. The school will add several courses on YMCA history, administration, and activities to its curriculum. However, no part of the present social work program will be relinquished. The new courses will be conducted by national, regional, and local YMCA officials.

Wrong Number—In the new nominating procedures to be put before the business meeting at the National Conference of Social Work in Atlantic City the proposed term of office for nominating committee members will be three years, not six as reported here last month.

Work Therapy—Next fall the extension division of Columbia University will open a three-year curriculum in occupational therapy, the first of its kind in New York City. At present only five schools in the country offer this type of professional training.

People and Things

REGRET salted with even stronger emotion is felt generally by social workers over the resignation of Wayne Coy as assistant administrator of the Federal Security Agency. His understanding of the human as well as the administrative aspects of public assistance made him highly appreciated by social workers in their contacts with the FSA. Mr. Coy has been associated with Paul V. McNutt since the early days of emergency relief in Indiana. For the past year he has been active in connection with Mr. McNutt's function as coordinator of welfare organization in the defense program, but since the appointment of Charles P. Taft as assistant coordinator his duties in that area have been less exacting. Following his resignation from the FSA he was appointed to the Board of Investigation and Research set up by the Transportation Act of 1940. Succeeding him as assistant administrator of FSA is Watson B. Miller, director of the rehabilitation service of the American Legion. [See page 117.]

Non-Pacifist—"We are witnessing the first effective revolution against Christian civilization since the days of Constantine," says the first issue of *Christianity and Crisis,* new bi-weekly journal dedicated to a policy of "full aid, moral and material, for those countries fighting aggression." The bulletin, which attempts to interpret its stand from a religious viewpoint, is sponsored by nineteen ministers and twelve laymen of the various Protestant denominations. Reinhold Niebuhr is chairman of the editorial board. Price $1.50 per year, 10 cents a copy, 601 West 120 Street, New York.

MARCUS C. FAGG

Gratifying to his friends everywhere and especially to the social workers of Florida was the appreciation of Marcus C. Fagg recently expressed by Rollins College in the form of the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities. For the past thirty-one years state superintendent of the Children's Home Society, Jacksonville, "Daddy" Fagg has been a leader in Florida social work, especially in developing the State Conference of Social Work which he founded in 1912. A charter member of the Child Welfare League of America he has been associated with three White House Conferences on Children, under Presidents Hoover, Wilson, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. According to the citation—and likewise to his many friends and colleagues—"Daddy" Fagg is "distinguished in character, in service, in accomplishment, and not the least, in his 42,581 children."

Changes—The Richmond School of Social Work of the College of William and Mary has a new director in Henry Coe Lanpher, former associate professor in the Graduate School of Public Welfare Administration at Louisiana State University. Mr. Lanpher, who in June will receive his Ph.D in Social Service Administration from the University of Chicago, began his social work career with the Los Angeles County Welfare Department in California. . . . Edward J. Phelan recently was appointed acting director of the International Labor Office, Washington, D. C., to take up the duties necessarily dropped by John G. Winant when he became Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Phelan has been deputy director of the ILO since 1938. . . . On the first of this month Hugh R. Jackson left New York City's Department of Welfare, which he served as acting first deputy commissioner and director of public assistance, to return to his old duties as associate secretary of the State Charities Aid Association. Mr. Jackson was granted a leave of absence from the SCAA in 1939 in order to organize the welfare department's bureau of public assistance.

Public Service—Among the private social agencies called upon to make a sacrifice to the national defense program is the Pittsburgh Housing Association which is losing at least half of its executive director, Joseph P. Tufts, to the consumer division of the National Defense Advisory Commission. Mr. Tufts, who has become chief of the division's housing section, a part time appointment, plans to retain his Pittsburgh position on a part time basis for at least three months. . . . New chairman of the New York Employment Service State Advisory Council is William Hammatt Davis, vice-chairman of the President's Mediation Board and former head of the New York State Mediation Board. Mr. Davis, member of a prominent law firm, has devoted much of his time to public service, among his many interests being his membership with the New York City Housing Authority. . . . Last month Richard W. Bunch, former director of the Indiana State Bureau of Personnel, became personnel director for the Nationel Youth Administration succeeding the acting director, George Gant, on loan from the Tennessee Valley Authority. . . . The Louisiana Department of Public Welfare recently secured Maude Barrett, for the past three years chief social worker for the WPA, Washington, D. C., to serve as director of its bureau of public assistance and child welfare.

LOUIS RESNICK DIED LAST MONTH IN New York after long illness. To public relations in the social and health field Mr. Resnick brought the training and experience of a successful newspaper man. His first association in the field of his choice was with the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, the purposes of which remained a major concern to him through all his later connections. He organized and for ten years directed the public relations program of the Welfare Council of New York from which he was called in 1935 to set up and direct the informational service of the Social Security Board. In 1938 he went to Geneva as public relations consultant for the International Labor Office.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Readers Write

Those Grass Roots

TO THE EDITOR: The February *Midmonthly*, "Social Work at the Grass Roots," is swell. And these Springers are a noble breed—D. G. for "Darn Good" and N. for "Newsman." When I first saw their names, I sez:

Hah! These Springers!
Probably ringers,
But still humdingers
And great light bringers.
This Springer-Bailey
Inspires me daily;
Springer—D. G.
Is good for me;
And Springer—N
Hath a clever pen
The Springers spring from live grass roots,
And the tales they bring are really beauts!

You see I know that Springer D. G. and N. area (not much grass there!)—the sight and smell of it, and the mountains and mines and tall trees of it; and I know the Tom Wyats and the fiddlers (my father was one, fisherman, too) and prospectors and wise old ladies. Also, I am sure that the hope of this muddled and cruel land, if it has any, is in the grass roots—the eternal soil from which man came and to which he must return if we are to survive. Big cities are doomed—for better reasons than the fact that they make good bomb targets. We must recover from our urban delusions of grandeur and our neurotic citification—the damnation of civilization. We must put people back on land, where things grow and whence life comes. People may work in factories, but they must go home to Mother Earth, to their fig tree, even though it is only a little plot of land. They must get their hands and feet in the soil again, if only for a little time, and every year they must boil out from the cities to the sea, to the parks, to the hills, to the wide spaces of the world whence cometh salvation for the city-sickened soul. So I'm for the rural sociologists, the AAA, the resettlement boys, the garden cityers, the decentralizers, the little man who is mighty in his own backyard.

Miami University READ BAIN
Oxford, Ohio.

TO THE EDITOR: The Grass Roots issue of *Survey Midmonthly* is being called to the particular attention of the field representatives of the Department of Public Assistance because of the stimulating and down-to-earth material which it contains. WILLARD E. SOLENBERGER
Department of Public Assistance
Harrisburg, Pa.

TO THE EDITOR: That "Grass Roots" issue is a honey! The article on Child Welfare Services will be required reading for one of my classes; "The Education of Mr. Wyat" for another. And I wish that all the personnel people would read Louis Towley's article.

ROBERT T. LANSDALE
New York School of Social Work

TO THE EDITOR: Just to tell you how much I enjoyed your recent "Grass Roots" issue. In the welter of stuff about defense, Latin America, et. al., it is a pleasure to get back to the soil once in a while.

New York EDWARD B. MARKS, JR.

TO THE EDITOR: I do want to tell you how much I enjoyed the February *Mid* with its grass roots material. It is this kind of material, close in to where the job actually is being done, that we need more and more in social work. More power to your elbow.

HOWARD R. KNIGHT
National Conference of Social Work

Neighborliness by Law

TO THE EDITOR: Perhaps you will be interested in an exchange of correspondence that I have had with Christopher Eaton of the Washington County Welfare Board, Minnesota. Mr. Eaton's letter was inspired by my article "Transient Relief" in the September *Survey Midmonthly*. He writes:

"I cannot agree with your recommendations, which amount to repeal of all legal settlement legislation. We who administer these laws appreciate their harshness. At the same time there is something to be said on the other side. As I pointed out last year in a letter to the *St. Paul Dispatch*, this doctrine [of legal settlement] is in effect an expression of neighborliness. It says to the man in financial difficulties: We are your friends and neighbors. We know your folks. You belong. Whether your present situation is due to bad judgment or to causes beyond your own control, makes no difference. We shall see you through.

"Now is it reasonable to expect that kind of help to be extended to a footloose transient who drifts in? But you may say that neighborliness is all right in the country, but that in the big city there are no neighbors. That is not true. I am acquainted with a many times reelected alderman in Minneapolis who knows nearly everyone in his ward. We need more regionalism in cities. We should have, instead of community sings and swimming pools and beauty contests, ward sings and swimming pools and beauty contests."

In replying to Mr. Eaton I said, in part:

"Settlement requirements do impose an obligation on the community to care for at least a part of those who need help. Whether or not the obligation is fulfilled is another question. You ascribe a much more lofty purpose, however, for the existence of these laws than history can justify. They are not the expression of neighborliness; rather they are the exact opposite of that, since they are used to exclude needy persons from aid which neighborliness would impel persons to grant.

"The proposal made in my article may be summed up as follows: There should be grants-in-aid to the states from the federal government to be used for general relief, with the states required to extend aid to all persons requiring it, regardless of their length of time in the state or local community. This cannot be regarded as an attack upon the spirit of neighborliness; it is merely an extension of it.

Washington, D. C. PHILIP E. RYAN

Those Food Stamps

TO THE EDITOR: As one who has been engaged in relief work in New York State for the past twenty-five years, I would comment on the grocery ticket relief program which is now being installed pretty much throughout the whole country. I was shocked a few days ago when I read in the New York papers of the vaudeville performance presented in a public building, in celebration of the introduction into all of New York City of the great American breadline. For breadline is just what it is, no matter how we may sugar-coat or disguise it by fancy colored tickets. We fought so hard in the early years of the depression against soup kitchens, commissaries and breadlines—and now we have them, in an edition de luxe form, forsooth, pretty much all over the country. I can think of no regimentation of people more destructive of character, more un-American. If that must be the American way of life for some one fifth of our population from now on, if that is all we now have to offer by way of "the abundant life" to this large part of the American people, at least let us not glory in it, let us not parody our national songs with cheap rhymes about "free kippered herring and cabbage," and wind up the meetings with "God Bless America."

The average American, I believe, is still possessed both of a desire and an intelligence to manage his own life, rather than to have it managed for him by a government represented by an army of welfare workers. In their desires and ambitions they are not greatly different from the founders of America. Like those who, by their sweat and toil in the past, have made America what it is, they believe that the road to recovery and progress lies not along the road of relief but of work. And it is by that road, rather than by a road paved with grocery relief tickets that American democracy will be preserved.

New York WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Book Reviews

Basic Problem

FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN POPULATION, by Frank Lorimer, Ellen Winston and Louise Kiser. Harper. 178 pp. Price $2.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THIS book gives an extremely clear, sound analysis of one of the main problems facing America today—a stationary or declining population in the very near future. It is written in straightforward language, understandable and interesting to scholar and layman alike, with no attempt to resort to difficult academic concepts or terms.

The authors point out the main economic and social problems in our society and analyze the effects of population trends on them. There is no longer any doubt that the trends in the size, age-grouping, and regional distribution of the population are to be intimately connected with almost all the main problems of our life. Something in the way of a positive program is needed to cope with the situation. Many persons realize that we are tending toward a stationary and probably a declining population, if our present attitude toward immigration persists, but few of them have bothered to investigate the profound shock that must come to our social and economic structure as a direct result of the situation. For it is not just a matter of fewer persons in America. The American economy has been based from its embryonic stages on an ever-increasing population with a concomitant expanding income and purchasing power. The authors of this book, though not the first to recognize the gravity of the situation, add much toward a better understanding of the future.

Of greatest significance will be the effects on our economic, social, and intellectual life. The business man must adapt himself in the near future to a condition never before present in the American scene with formerly expanding industries faced with a stationary or declining market. Educational institutions will feel the effects. Despite the increase in the percentages of those attending secondary schools and colleges, most of the major institutions of the nation eventually will have a decline in enrollments. Our intellectual standards also may be jeopardized by a continuation of present trends, for it is a fact that those best equipped, both mentally and financially, to rear children are not reproducing themselves. Those in the lower income and social levels are the ones who are providing what little remains of our annual population increase. The prospect of a future dominated by the older age groups is not a bright one, for the burden carried by a man in his earning years will be increased.

A definite program for the mitigation of the potential evils of a declining population is not set forth by the authors. Their purpose is to put before the public a sound analysis of the present situation, based on facts. Their presentation and statistical accuracy are above reproach. They are to be congratulated on the production of a work of highest importance.

RUFUS D. SMITH
Provost, New York University

Municipal Goodness

YOUR CITY, by E. L. Thorndike. Harcourt, Brace. 204 pp. Price $2.

144 SMALLER CITIES, by E. L. Thorndike. Harcourt, Brace. 135 pp. Price $1.50.

Postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

PROFESSOR THORNDIKE set out to discover what makes a city "good" to live in. His first volume covers 310 cities of over 30,000 population; his second, 144 cities of between 20,000 and 30,000.

To find out what makes a city "good," the author set up 297 yardsticks which run all the way from the size of the population and the number of highschool graduates to the price of eggs, and the cost of a "permanent." These criteria were analyzed for their relative importance, and from them thirty-seven items were selected as a test of the "goodness" of a city. A weighted index of these criteria was constructed and applied to the cities in each group.

The result is portrayed for both groups as a score of "goodness" based on each city's deviation above or below the median city's score for each item. Total scores for all the cities are presented by the author, as well as a large number of significant comparisons between cities as to particular items. Throughout both volumes, Professor Thorndike presents his sources of information and the techniques used in constructing the indices.

As Professor Thorndike points out, only objective criteria were—or could be—utilized. The thirty-seven items selected included five health, eight education, two recreation, eight economic and social, five "creature" comforts, and nine miscellaneous indices of the "good" life.

"This list of items is far from a complete inventory of the features of a city which make it a good place for good people. The intelligence, justice, kindliness, and charm of its residents are very imperfectly represented. So are the beauties of its buildings, gardens, and natural surroundings. So are its traditions and enthusiasms. I hope that some one may extend it to include these subtler and more spiritual values. Some cities which rank high in provisions for free education, recreation, care of health, and the like may conceivably be poisoned by bigotry, snobbery, or bad taste. We shall, however, find that, insofar as evidence is obtainable concerning these personal qualities in the population, they correlate positively with the scores by our list of items. Our scores are imperfect in respect of such qualities, but not perverse or misleading."

These two slim volumes are among the most dynamic studies of urbanization which have yet appeared in America. They are the first attempt at a wide comparative study of the assets and liabilities of city life as it is actually lived by nearly half the American people. The results should be a spur to private and public effort in every city—to raise the standards where they are low, and to push all the standards higher.

PHILLIPS BRADLEY
Queens College, New York

The Case for the AYC

AMERICAN YOUTH TODAY, by Leslie Gould. Foreword by Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt. Random House. 307 pp. Price $2, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

IT is difficult to review this book fairly, because of its several purposes. It is, first, an attempt by the publicity director of the American Youth Congress to present the case for the organization. Thus it should be directed toward the general public. But it also is directed toward the membership of the congress in what seems like an attempt to build up *esprit* by uncritical boosting and glorification.

The introduction by Mrs. Roosevelt is an evidence of her good sense and good heart; but from the text it would appear that she is losing, or retiring from, the position of patron saint of the congress, while John L. Lewis is being canonized. Mr. Gould reports upon the remarkable courtesy of "the youngsters" who made little disturbance while the President's wife was addressing them last year as invited speaker. He speaks admiringly of "the mettle of their tolerance" as shown by a failure of the audience to drown out the words of invited speakers whose viewpoints proved to be "in harsh contrast to their own," and maintains that there were only a few hisses when the President last winter spoke somewhat rebukingly to a gathering, representative of the AYC. The unfavorable press is condemned by Mr. Gould, who passes lightly over repeated charges of communist domination of the congress.

No one would deny that those who came of age during the depression have had peculiar difficulties growing out of the times, although some of us think that the young people tend to exaggerate the ease of obtaining satisfactory employment in other periods. Nor can it be doubted that young people who turn from games to serious discussion and study of the economic and social problems of their country are taking excellent steps toward citizenship. But when such study groups become pressure

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

groups, attempting to lobby bills through Congress, then their motives become a suitable subject for critical investigation, quite as much as the motives of a public utility lobby. Such criticism Mr. Gould appears to find intolerable and unjustified.

Some of the young people's complaints about the world are a little funny, as for example the young woman who rose in meeting to tell of the sad plight of the farmers of New Hampshire who have to work on the roads to pay their taxes, or the young man who complained that all the land had been taken up and priced so high that young people could never hope to buy it. Mr. Gould writes vigorously and he has done a worthwhile job in putting on record the story of the origin and growth of a remarkable organization, as well as the view of the world that is being inculcated in its membership. His constant references to the members, mostly of college age or over, as "these youngsters" or "these kids" is at first tiresome and eventually disquieting. We must wonder if this is the way the members regard themselves. If so, it seems to represent a very damaging form of regression in a country where heretofore young people have yearned to be treated not as kids or youngsters but as men and women.

New York LORINE PRUETTE

New Edition

YOUR COMMUNITY

By Joanna C. Colcord

After conferring with a wide variety of the groups using YOUR COMMUNITY, Miss Colcord has *revised and expanded* her amazingly successful book into a form which puts into your hands a tool of permanent value toward raising community standards in health, education, safety, and welfare.

Second Edition 261 pages 85 cents

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION

130 EAST 22d STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

Professional Specialization

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK, by Lois Meredith French. The Commonwealth Fund. 344 pp. Price $2.25, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

MUCH information concerning the field and function of one specialty within the profession of social work is made available in this book. Here psychiatric social work is defined in terms of its likeness to and difference from other case work fields and in terms also of its relationship to psychiatry, to the community, and to the broad field of social work. The book meets a need on the part of social agency executives, case workers, professional schools of social work, and even of psychiatric social workers themselves, in clarifying confusion as to who exactly is a psychiatric social worker when nearly all trained social workers are oriented to some extent in psychiatry.

Its value to workers in other fields would seem to be twofold. A social worker is a more intelligent professional person insofar as he is well informed on services other than his own. Furthermore, the problems, trends and emphases in any one field of social work are not wholly unrelated to those in other fields. Therefore, clarification in one field may enlighten another. Of general interest is the part that training and experience in psychiatric social work have played in preparing workers for other fields. This study reveals that throughout the years 1920 to 1937 an increasing percentage, with some fluctuation, of the membership of the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers was employed in social agencies other than mental hospitals, mental hygiene programs, and psychiatric clinics. In 1937 60 percent of the membership was in practically all types of social agencies and in some educational institutions, as administrators, consultants, supervisors, social work instructors and case workers. Whether this has been a passing phase or an indication that psychiatric training is valid for the field in general is as yet an unanswerable question.

Miss French's chapter, "Some Trends in Social Treatment," will interest case workers who want some definition of their place in the treatment of emotional difficulties even though they do not find here a decisive answer. The concluding chapter on professional education should be helpful to schools of social work and to students entering the profession who may be considering the psychiatric field.

CHARLOTTE TOWLE

School of Social Service Administration
University of Chicago

"The Technique of Discerning"

THE UNEMPLOYED MAN AND HIS FAMILY, by Mirra Komarovsky. Dryden Press. 163 pp. Price $1.75, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

NEITHER this book's title nor its subtitle, "The Effect of Unemployment Upon the Status of the Man in Fifty-nine Families," gives an inkling of its purpose which is to improve the personal interview as an accurate instrument for getting at truth. The small homogeneous group of families studied, in all of which the parents were native-born Protestant Americans of the skilled labor class with the father as the sole breadwinner prior to his unemployment, provides interesting demonstration material for interviewing and appraisal along planned and continuously scrutinized lines.

In each family situation the evidence of the effect upon the man of unemployment was carefully gathered through expert questioning of at least three members with a view to drawing forth the most concrete and complete answers possible. This evidence then was checked for consistency both against the man's reactions in other areas of his life and against general rules of human behavior. Finally possible alternative causes, other than unemployment, for apparent changes in status were set forth and explored, to be included as factors in change or discarded as irrelevant.

Through a searching analysis of predepression relationships, as between husband and wife, father and young child, father and adolescent child, as well as of changes possible in these relationships, certain general conclusions are reached as to how unemployment affected the men in these fifty-nine case studies.

It is for the method of gathering and interpreting qualitative sociological evidence, which Miss Komarovsky terms the "technique of discerning" that her book will be prized by the social worker who is concerned that the usual record of a personal interview, which may be the key to a difficult social problem, can contain only as much of the truth as the interviewer's intuitive common sense can draw out and as the person interviewed is willing and able to tell. Miss Komarovsky's pattern of thorough preparation for her study in the devising of questionnaires, criteria of attitudes, and critical checks, is helpful and suggestive.

East Boston, Mass. IRENE H. NELSON

Tomorrow's Adults

CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY—A PSYCHOLOGICAL GUIDE FOR PARENTS, by Florence Powdermaker, M.D., and Louise Ireland Grimes. Farrar & Rinehart. 403 pp. Price $2, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THE authors' introductory word says that their book is the outgrowth of their observations in a nursery school of the difficulties parents unwittingly make for themselves, combined with their belief that the mother of several children and a psychiatrist of varied experience might produce a book that would help prevent these difficulties. They have not betrayed their purpose. Their book, characterized throughout by simplicity and profundity, deserves to be read limp,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and shamelessly marked by those responsible for the physical and emotional soundness of tomorrow's adults.

One of the book's essentials is a plea for greater discrimination, by parents, between what is natural and what is naughty, so that those "situations" which are created by riding against the tide can be averted. It pays attention to the parental guilt that rises like a flood in the child's second year, when the little son or daughter who was to be raised with such careful thoughtfulness, takes to spitting, kicking, and calling upon the fates to destroy his parents. By showing that these signs of aggression are the natural result of being two years old and in no way a mark of parental failure, the authors aim to free parents from the need to take swift, decisive, and usually destructive action.

The child's preference for the parent of the opposite sex is explained simply and directly, and the ways of meeting this preference are stated with specific thoroughness but without demanding of the reader an understanding of psychology that the average parent does not possess. And this is no mean achievement. The book carries definite assurance that parental infallibility is neither possible nor necessary, and insists on the ascendancy of relationship over method.

Baltimore, Md. MARION D. GUTMAN

Spending for Recovery

GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND ECONOMIC EXPANSION, by Arthur E. Burns and Donald S. Watson. American Council on Public Affairs. 176 pp. Price $2.50 cloth; paper, $2.

THE authors represent the new generation of economists who have not been asphyxiated by nineteenth century theories, and who are springing up now in time to make respectable men of some of us who got the new economics before the New Deal appeared. This book is an exposition, in more or less technical language, of the spending theory of prosperity and of its history and development in the New Deal.

The authors recount how deficit spending was forced on Mr. Hoover and also on the New Deal, how at first the New Dealers rationalized it as pump-priming, and then as temporary compensatory action, to be tapered off as soon as recovery would take hold. They quite correctly point out how in 1937 the theory of balancing the budget as quickly as possible was applied and led to swift collapse of the incomplete prosperity of that year. They also note with interest that even at the beginning of 1940, the lesson of 1937 was still unlearned, and polite gestures toward a balanced budget were made, which might easily have been disastrous but for the Blitzkrieg.

The conclusion is well stated. As many others have long since known and proclaimed, spending for recovery is no emergency measure; it never can be tapered off; it is a permanent necessity; and it must be done on a considerably larger scale, if prosperity is to be attained or maintained.

It is perhaps ungracious to criticize the vocabulary of professional economists, since the important point, as Doctor Johnson might have noted, lies in their support of the idea of spending. But one may hope that the Keynesian trick of using the words "spending" and "investment" interchangeably may in time be dropped from American writing. One effect of sticking to one meaning for each word would undoubtedly be to clear up the remaining traces, found even in this excellent book, of the outworn idea that investment is the key to prosperity. But that is another story. Serious Americans who do not want to be taken in by political hair-oil advertising will do well to read this book a couple of times.

DAVID CUSHMAN COYLE

Washington, D. C.

Sober Data

THE SUBJECTION OF WOMEN AND TRADITIONS OF MEN, by Maude Glasgow, M.D. 341 pp. Price $3, direct from author, 360 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.

IN a strong, sober, logical appeal for liberty, equality, and fraternity for women Dr. Glasgow convincingly exposes the stupid, ancient, man-concocted traditions of woman's inherent physical, intellectual, moral, and economic inferiority and reveals the amazing extent to which these fallacies have burrowed into the religion, mores, and customs of every people from Eskimo to Zulu.

Dr. Glasgow has collected a mass of elaborate scientific, historical, and sociological data that will reward the reader and arouse the interest of the student. Unfortunately it is presented without footnotes or reference citations and without the injection of a dash of humor to engage reader interest. The subject of the conflict of the sexes should afford much opportunity for pleasantry. Imagine, for example, what Hendrik Van Loon might do with the wealth of material gathered by Dr. Glasgow. On the whole the thesis is treated convincingly, although not entertainingly.

EDWARD F. GRUENINGER, M.D.

Cliffside Park, N. J.

The Enduring Record

THE JEWISH CONTRIBUTION TO CIVILIZATION, by Cecil Roth. Harper. 420 pp. Price $2, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

IT is generally assumed in intelligent circles that reasoning and refutation can never quite catch up with the malicious slanders of the anti-Semites. Truth and fair play are irrelevant to the purveyors of hate and, as a rule, scholars are disinclined to expend time and energy in the fruitless task of disproving unfounded charges. Dr. Roth, the distinguished Anglo-Jewish historian, however, apparently feels that the effort must be made, and he has undertaken to dispel the Nazi illusion of an "alien" and destructive Jewish influence in Western civilization.

The range of material covered in the volume is most impressive. It includes all the ramifications of the religious heritage which has so profoundly affected the Christian world, the significant role played by Jews in the revival of learning, in the great explorations and discoveries of early modern times, in the fine arts, in letters, in scientific progress, in public service and public welfare. The result is startling even to one who is acquainted with the facts, but who has never taken the trouble to probe into their ethnic implications.

The sum total of Jewish achievement is indeed striking, but Dr. Roth is careful to point out that there is no common Jewish factor in the contributions, that each reflects his age and environment. The point of view of the book is best expressed in the words of the author: " . . . who cares and who should care that these men are Jews and as such have given of their best to the world? . . . It is not only that the Jew is in every movement, old and new. It is that he is there as an integral part of the movement, a powerful leader, a faithful comrade, a courageous follower."

OSCAR I. JANOWSKY

College of the City of New York

A Strong Case

THE FEDERAL ROLE IN UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION, by Raymond C. Atkinson. Committee on Social Security, Social Science Research Council. 192 pp. Price $2, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THIS is the final volume in a series of studies dealing with the administrative organization and methods of the existing federal-state system of unemployment compensation, undertaken in the four years ending in 1940. The earlier reports were directed toward the improvement of the administrative procedures and practices on the state level. This volume is a general appraisal of the present system.

The author's conclusion, presented in the final chapter, is that we should scrap the present system and come to a national system of unemployment compensation. Earlier he makes many suggestions for increasing federal control while retaining state administration. These include the insertion in the Social Security Act of detailed maximum and minimum benefit standards and provisions for a federal reinsurance fund. He recognizes, however, that such increased federal control will operate "greatly to restrict" the possible advantages in the present federal-state system and further add to its complexities. "The fundamental reasons for nationalization are economic and social rather than administrative," but there are some

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Library Service

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 520 North Michigan Ave., Chicago. To aid in the extension and improvement of library service.

Child Welfare

BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C. National service organization of 352 Boys' Clubs located in 197 cities. Furnishes program aids, literature, and educational publicity for promotion of Boys' Club Movement; field service to groups or individuals interested in leisure-time leadership for boys, specializing with the underprivileged.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older; available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., James E. West, Chief Scout Executive.

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel: Lex. 2-3147.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA —130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of Work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN OF THE U.S.A., INC., Elyria, Ohio. Paul H. King, President; E. Jay Howenstine, Executive Secretary. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies for crippled children. Aids in development of their programs. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins. "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN, 1208 State Office Building, Columbus, Ohio; Esther McClain, Chairman. Promotes standards and improved administration through annual meetings, literature and studies. Individual membership; State Chairmen.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Education

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill., organized in every state, with 10,000 local auxiliaries, presents a program of alcohol education and Christian Citizenship, with which every interested person is invited to assist. Total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and dues of $1.00 per year are the basis of membership.

Foundations

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization for research and field service. Activities include: assistance to state and local agencies in organizing activities and promoting legislation; research in legislation, vocations, statistics, and mechanical appliances for the blind; maintenance of a reference lending library. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Consumer Credit Studies, Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Surveys. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Health

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York. Dorothy Deming, R.N., Gen. Dir. Advisory Service, statistics, monthly magazine. PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—50 West 50th Street, New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

BIRTH CONTROL FEDERATION OF AMERICA—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring indigent mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 22 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. President, Richard N. Pierson, M.D.; Executive Vice President, D. Kenneth Rose.

MARGARET SANGER RESEARCH BUREAU 17 W. 16th St., N. Y. City, Wa 9-6200. MARGARET SANGER, Director. Every day 9 A.M.-4 P.M. Saturdays 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Wednesday and Thursday evenings 5.30-8P.M.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL SOCIAL WORKERS, 844 Rush Street, Chicago. Its purpose is to improve standards of social work in hospitals, clinics, or other distinctly medical or psychiatric agencies, and to stimulate its intensive and extensive development.

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION —315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of lesiure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playgrounds, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic fields and other recreational facilities.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE Resource in child guidance, marriage and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 220 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY —Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlet, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

National Red Cross

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS —Administered through National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and three Branch Offices in San Francisco, St. Louis and Washington, D. C. There are 3711 local chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Disaster Relief, Civilian Relief. First Aid and Life Saving, Home and Farm Accident Prevention Service, Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick, Junior Red Cross, Nursing Service, Nutrition Service, Public Health Nursing, Volunteer Service and War Service.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Jane M. Hoey, President, Washington, D. C.; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The sixty-eighth annual convention of the Conference will be held in Atlantic City, N. J., June 1-7, 1941. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC., with its 44 branches improves social conditions of Negroes seeking "not alms, but opportunity" for them. Secures and trains social workers. Investigates conditions of city life as bases for practical work. Publishes OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life. Solicits gifts. 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Religious Organizations

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—297 Fourth Avenue, New York City. The Inter-Denominational body of 23 women's home mission boards of the United States and Canada uniting in program and financial responsibility for enterprises which they agree to carry, cooperatively; i.e., Christian social service in Migrant labor camps and U.S. Indian schools. President, Mrs. Augustus Trowbridge; Executive Secretary, Edith E. Lowry; Migrant Supervisor, Western Area, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell; Migrant Supervisor, Gulf to Great Lakes Area, Miss Helen White, 1720 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INC.—1819 Broadway, New York City. Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, President; Mrs. Karl J. Kaufmann, Chairman Ex. Com.; Mrs. Sophia M. Robison, Executive Director. Organization of Jewish women initiating and developing programs and activities in service for foreign born, peace, social legislation, adult Jewish education, and social welfare. Conducts bureau of international service. Serves as clearing bureau for local affiliated groups throughout the country.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Ave., New York City. 1187 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:— Collects information about penal institutions and works to improve standards of care in penal institutions. Aids discharged prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Wm. B. Cox, Executive Secretary.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RIDE YOUR HOBBY!

If the season prevents you from indulging in it, read up on it in

B O O K S

Whatever your interest, there are books that cover it. Let your bookseller show you the many available volumes on the one subject you like best.

AMERICAN BOOKSELLERS ASSN.

Members Everywhere

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Special articles, theses, speeches, papers. Research, revision, bibliographies, etc. Over twenty years' experience serving busy professional persons. Prompt service extended. AUTHORS RESEARCH BUREAU, 516 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

SUPPLYING INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

SEEMAN BROS., Inc.

Groceries

Hudson and North Moore Streets
New York

PAMPHLETS & PERIODICALS

The American Journal of Nursing shows the part which professional nurses take in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library, $3.00 a year. 1790 Broadway at 58 St., New York, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COLLEGE GIRL, 20, specialty art and music would like July-August job on West Coast, preferably San Francisco. Experience: assistant sculptor, painter, hand-made jewelry; music shop selling records; general sales work. 7729 Survey.

BOYS' WORKER, executive experience, creative ability, pleasing personality, desires change. College graduate, wide experience in settlement, boys' club and camp field. 7713 Survey.

GIRLS' WORKER, now employed but would like a change. Experience in settlements, camps, teaching. College graduate with some graduate work. Have worked with all nationalities and have no difficulty in meeting people. Good references. 7730 Survey

Young man, 27, Jewish, social work school graduate, four years varied experience in family and children's field. Minor administrative experience. Interested start with suitable organization. Not limited geographically. 7731 Survey

RATES

Classified Advertising

Display . . . . . 21c per line
Non-display . . . . . 5c per word
Minimum Charge . . $1.00 per insertion
Discounts . . 10% on three insertions

CASH WITH ORDER

Survey Midmonthly
112 E. 19th Street New York

advantages also from an administrative point of view. These are the advantages of uniformity and consequent possible simplification.

The case for the author's position is made largely on an abstract plane. There is no name calling in this book, no citing of particular states as horrible examples. Neither is there any objective comparison between the federal-state system and nationally operated foreign systems or our own railroad unemployment insurance system. It is recognized that the first years of unemployment compensation "have been a period of constant revision and adjustment, complicated by severe unemployment when benefits first became payable and by the process of integrating unemployment compensation and employment service functions." Gratifying progress in improving administration has been made, and the greatest defect in the present system, the skimpiness of benefits, is directly traceable to the draft state bills promulgated by the Social Security Board. Yet the author is convinced that we should come to a national system, or, failing that, to complete federal control of every aspect of unemployment compensation.

This book does not present everything that is to be said on the subject but it is a very able presentation of what might be called the Washington side of the case—which is, indeed, a strong one.

EDWIN E. WITTE

University of Wisconsin

A Doctor's Story

L. EMMETT HOLT—PIONEER OF A CHILDREN'S CENTURY, by R. L. Duffus and L. Emmett Holt, Jr. Appleton-Century. 295 pp. Price $3, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

THIS is a singularly drab and uninspiring story of a fine clinician, a sensitive devotee of progress in child health, an authoritative and well documented teacher, an abundant contributor to the substance of medical science and to the methods of its practical application.

It is difficult to understand how the authors could have presented this story of the last half century, so brilliant in its record of life saving, without once mentioning William Hallock Park whose classical study with Dr. Holt of the relation of pasteurization of milk to the prevention of "summer diarrhea of infants" determined the trend of medical opinion and initiated the modern era of reduction of infant mortality. Surely Dr. Holt himself would have been eager to relate the story of his clinical collaboration with this famous bacteriologist who, more than anyone in this country, put the sanitation of milk for infants on a scientific basis.

Those who studied under Dr. Holt and felt the force of his consistent and effective leadership in the field of both curative and preventive pediatrics will share in the evident devotion of the authors to his memory.

But in a book under medical auspices it is rather a shock to find the adjective "tubercular" used where "tuberculous" would be correct. And why the story of lay injustice to Dr. Wentworth was dragged in is not easily understood.

All in all, the book, while correct in essential details, is not a contribution to literature, and gives a cold and arid picture of the life of one of America's distinguished physicians.

New York HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.

Inside Story

MEN AT THEIR WORST, by Leo L. Stanley, M.D., with the collaboration of Evelyn Wells. Appleton-Century. 322 pp. Price $3, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

"STILL they come and go in San Quentin." Dr. Stanley, in his twenty-seven years as chief surgeon of the California State Prison, has seen forty thousand men and boys "enter its iron gates" to come sooner or later under his personal care. "Forty thousand history charts in my office files hold the life stories of as many men." His book is not a scientific treatise but a journalistic account of his own experience, punctuated with "inside" stories and personal impressions of "misfits of an economic society—the swindler and embezzler, the sex pervert, psychopath, killer, and quite a surprising number of chance offenders who should have been able to keep out of trouble in the first place."

Dr. Stanley draws no profound conclusions from his long experience. He knows that ninety out of a hundred that leave the prison will not come back, but he knows, too, that "Prison kills something in men." What drives the 10 per cent who come back is, he says, "the inability to resist, that is the keynote of crime." Of the men who "march in a living panorama against a background of gray walls," he is only certain that each one is a separate problem vital to us all. GERTRUDE SPRINGER

Lift and Laughter

LOOK AT THE "Y"! by James Lee Ellenwood. Association Press. 155 pp. Price $1.50, postpaid by Survey Associates, Inc.

IN this arrestingly vivid series of sketches, Mr. Ellenwood has done for the "Y" what "Miss Bailey" has done for case work and case workers. Within six weeks of publication it has become, relatively speaking, a best seller, already read by 25,000 persons, chiefly laymen.

It is neither a eulogy nor an evaluation. "This picture is an etching, not an X-ray." It is essentially non-technical, non-institutional, and non-professional. It has lift because it has lilt and laughter in it. Possibly the secret of its success lies in the author's forthright confession, "In hopes of interesting you I have dealt chiefly with things that interest me."

New York CHARLES E. HENDRY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Professional Education for Social Work

For positions of responsibility in social work, professional education is essential. The following schools constitute the membership of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. Correspondence with individual schools is recommended. For information regarding the Association address the Secretary, Miss Marian Hathway, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
247 Henry St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.
Forrester B. Washington, *Director*

BOSTON COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
126 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.
Rev. Walter McGuinn, S.J., *Dean*

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
84 Exeter St., Boston, Mass.
Richard K. Conant, *Dean*

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Dept. of Social Economy and Social Research
Mildred Fairchild, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
University Campus, and 25 Niagara Square
Niles Carpenter, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, Calif.
Department of Social Welfare
Harry M. Cassidy, *Director*

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Department of Social Work, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Clarke Burnett, *Head of Department*

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
School of Social Work, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Thomas E. Mitchell, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Ill.
School of Social Service Administration
Edith Abbott, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Denver, Colorado
Graduate School, Department of Social Work
Florence W. Hutsinpillar, *Director*

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
805 Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y.
Miss Anna E. King, *Dean*

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C.
Graduate Division of Social Work
E. Franklin Frazier, *Director*

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Indianapolis, Indiana
Training Course for Social Work
Louis E. Evans, *in charge*

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, Iowa City, Iowa
Division of Social Administration
Grace Beals Ferguson, *Director*

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, University, La.
Graduate School of Public Welfare Admin.
R. E. Arne, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, Louisville, Ky.
Graduate Division of Social Administration
Margaret K. Strong, *Director*

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
28 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. Elmer A. Barton, S.J., *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Curriculum
in Social Work, 40 East Ferry Street
Detroit, Michigan

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis, Minn.
Graduate Course in Social Work
F. Stuart Chapin, *Director*

THE MONTREAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
3600 University St., Montreal, Canada
Dorothy King, *Director*

NATIONAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
2400 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
Rev. Lucian L. Lauerman, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln, Neb.
Graduate School of Social Work
Frank Z. Glick, *Director*

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
of Columbia University
122 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.
Walter W. Pettit, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Division of
Public Welfare and Social Work, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Roy M. Brown, *Director*

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Division of Social Work
313 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Mary Harms, *Acting Chairman*

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, Ohio
School of Social Administration
Charles C. Stillman, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, Norman, Oklahoma
School of Social Work
J. J. Rhyne, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania School of Social Work
Karl de Schweinitz, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Pa.
School of Applied Social Sciences
W. I. Newstetter, *Dean*

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
St. Louis, Missouri
Rev. A. H. Scheller, S.J., *Director*

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.
Katharine D. Hardwick, *Director*

SMITH COLLEGE FOR SOCIAL WORK
Northampton, Massachusetts
Everett Kimball, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles
Graduate School of Social Work
Arlien Johnson, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, Toronto, Canada
Department of Social Science
Agnes C. McGregor, *Assistant Director*

TULANE UNIVERSITY, New Orleans, Louisiana
School of Social Work
Elizabeth Wisner, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, School of Social Work
Salt Lake City, Utah
Arthur L. Beeley, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle
Graduate School of Social Work
Ernest Witte, *Director*

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Missouri
George Warren Brown Dept. of Social Work
Frank J. Bruno, *Head of Department*

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, Cleveland, Ohio
School of Applied Social Sciences
Margaret Johnson, *Acting Dean*

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
Richmond School of Social Work, Richmond, Va.
Dr. Henry Coe Lanpher, *Director*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Ten Days on Administration

Twelve discussion groups on the operation of public and private agencies as reflected in the day by day activities of administrators and their associates

Discussion Leaders and Lecturers

Joseph E. Beck
Otto F. Bradley
Ewan Clague
Elizabeth de Schweinitz
Karl de Schweinitz
Anita J. Faatz
Harry Greenstein
Dorothy C. Kahn
Kurt Peiser
Kenneth L. M. Pray
Virginia P. Robinson
Elizabeth Ross
Michael Ross
Charles M. Swart
Chester E. Tucker
J. Sheldon Turner
Emmett H. Welch

Offered to executives, chief supervisors, administrative assistants, teachers of social work, by the Pennsylvania School of Social Work, affiliated with the University of Pennsylvania, at Tome School, Maryland, on the Susquehanna River

June 18 to June 28, 1941

Apply to Margaret Bishop, *Registrar*
311 South Juniper Street
Philadelphia, Penna.

THE PAMPHLET SHELF

Recreation

TRAINING FOR RECREATION UNDER THE WPA, by Dorothy I. Cline. University of Chicago Press. 130 pp. Price 60 cents.

The program followed by WPA in training recreation leaders offered as a guide to others in this field. Bibliography.

RECREATIONAL RESEARCH, by G. M. Gloss. 63 pp. Louisiana State University. Price $1.

A sociological study of recreation, considering its effects on youth in relation to education, economics, health. Bibliography.

ADVENTURES IN CAMPING. 48 pp. National Federation of Settlements, Inc., 147 Ave. B, New York. Price 50 cents.

Firsthand accounts of settlement workers' summer camp experiences in selecting and training the staff and in program planning for different types of camps. Bibliographies.

1940 YEARBOOK, PARK AND RECREATION PROGRESS. 92 pp. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Price 35 cents from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C.

A brief report on developments and new acquirements in the national park system in 1939, followed by several papers on the functions and administration of national, state, county and municipal parks. Full illustrative advantage is taken of good photographs.

War and Defense

AUSTRALIA AND THE UNITED STATES, by Fred Alexander. 68 pp. World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass. Price 25 cents in paper, 50 cents in cloth.

The first of a series of pamphlets to provide "expert but condensed comment on some of the most important international issues." An Australian visitor to the United States analyzes the cultural, political, strategic, and economic aspects of Australian-American relations.

THE MIDDLEWEST LOOKS AT THE WAR, by Walter H. C. Laves and Francis O. Wilcox. 64 pp.
ECONOMIC POLICY FOR REARMAMENT, by Alfred Gailord Hart. 36 pp.
Public Policy Pamphlet Nos. 32 and 33. Price 25 cents each from the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago.

The first, a discussion of today's world situation in the light of the past, with attempts to formulate plans for a more stable world order; the second, a consideration of how to gain effective rearmament without jeopardizing the United States' economic freedom.

Miscellaneous

DO YOU KNOW LABOR? Facts About the Labor Movement, by James Myers. 139 pp. National Home Library Foundation, Washington, D. C. Price 50 cents.

How labor organizes and functions; its aims and role in the American scene.

CONSUMER LOANS BY COMMERCIAL BANKS, by William Trufant Foster. 45 pp. Price 10 cents from Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, Newton, Mass.

A comparison of commercial banks as lending agencies with other consumer credit organizations.

CREDIT UNIONS—The People's Banks, by Maxwell S. Stewart. Pamphlet No. 50. Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York. Price 10 cents.

A study of credit unions: how they operate, who may join, members' benefits, and their place in relation to other lending organizations.

THE PERSECUTION OF JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES. 23 pp. American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Ave., New York. Price 10 cents, less in quantity.

Selected case stories from the 335 instances of persecution of members of Jehovah's Witnesses during 1940—"A record of violence against a religious organization unparalleled in America since the attacks on the Mormons."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The University of Chicago

School of Social Service Administration

SUMMER QUARTER, 1941
First Term—June 24 to July 25
Second Term—July 28 to August 28

ACADEMIC YEAR 1941-42
Begins October 7

Announcements on Request

THE SOCIAL SERVICE REVIEW
Edited by EDITH ABBOTT
A Professional Quarterly for Social Workers

Graduate Professional Education in . . .

SOCIAL GROUP WORK

and emphasizing Supervised Field Work in various national and neighborhood agencies.

Leading to the Certificate in Social Group Work and Master's Degree through Teachers College.

For illustrated booklet and information regarding Scholarships and Fellowships address Office of Registrar.

TEMPLE *University*
Broad St. & Montgomery Ave., Philadelphia, Penna.

Social Work at the Grass Roots

February Survey Midmonthly, a special number on social welfare work in rural areas.

One copy 30c; 4 for $1 50 for $10; 100 for $15

Mailed postpaid to you or to separate addresses. Send order and list of names to

Survey Associates, Inc., 112 E. 19 St., New York

MARK THESE IMPORTANT DATES! **June 1-7**

68th Annual Meeting

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

and Associate Groups

Atlantic City, N. J.

This is your opportunity to hear presented and discussed the most important current questions of human welfare.

General Sessions:

Social Work and Government
Social Work and National Defense
Western Hemisphere Relations
Protecting Democracy
Civil Rights

Section meetings

on problems of Case Work, Group Work, Community Organization, Social Action and Public Welfare Administration.

Special Committee meetings

on Older Children, Delinquency, the Physically Handicapped, National Health and Medical Care, Social Aspects of Housing, Law and Social Work, Interstate Migration and Refugees.

Associate Group

conferences in more than fifty special fields of social work.

SEND FOR A PROGRAM

Mail to: National Conference of Social Work
82 N. High St. Columbus, Ohio

Please send me a copy of the April Conference Bulletin containing the Preliminary Program and other information concerning the 68th Annual Meeting of the National Conference of Social Work in Atlantic City, N. J.

Name .....

Address .....

HUGHES PRINTING CO.
EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Now You Can Reliably Help and Instruct

ALIENS • REFUGEES • NEW CITIZENS

HERE is the first and ONLY handbook completely covering the rights, obligations, limitations, and opportunities for aliens, refugees, and new citizens. 400 big pages bulging with vital facts and figures. All up-to-date! 100% accurate! Collected from hundreds of sources, including government publications, statute books, laws, etc. by editors of many years' experience in this field!

THE NEW AMERICAN

A HANDBOOK OF NECESSARY INFORMATION FOR ALIENS, REFUGEES, NEW CITIZENS

Edited by FRANCIS KALNAY *and* RICHARD COLLINS

This one-volume reference library for all social workers contains:

- **Complete educational requirements for citizenship, rendered in 5 different languages**
- **What jobs are open to aliens**
- **Changes in the Naturalization Law**
- **Different laws for aliens in every state**
- **How to become a citizen if you entered the U. S. illegally**
- **How to locate friends and relatives here and abroad**
- **Workmen's compensation for aliens**
- **Military Service Requirements**
- **Foreign language organizations and periodicals**
- **Unemployment Insurance, Relief, and Social Security**
- **What causes loss of citizenship**
- **50 organizations helping refugees in the United States.**

AND MORE! Hundreds of other facts relating to marriage, divorce, voting, immigration, loans, the Constitution, American institutions, education, legal-aid societies, alien rights and restrictions, etc. *Copiously illustrated with charts, diagrams, photographs, etc.* This book will save hours of research. Keep it ALWAYS on your desk for quick and handy reference.

A $10 REFERENCE BOOK FOR ONLY $2.75

Other Outstanding Books to Aid the Social Worker

THE CHALLENGE OF ADOLESCENCE. By Ira S. Wile, M.D. A comprehensive and important book dealing with every problem in the teaching and understanding of adolescent youth, at home, in school, at work and at play. **Recommended by the Book-of-the-Month Club.** **$3.50**

BUILDING PERSONALITY IN CHILDREN. By Dr. Garry C. Myers. A parent and widely recognized authority on child behavior, tells how to develop creativeness, self-expression, and individuality in children. A remarkably enlightening book. **$2.00**

FIVE ACRES AND INDEPENDENCE. By M. G. Kains. The **N. Y. TIMES** said: . . . "His detailed advice leaves little chance for even the unskilled person to go wrong. Here's the really practical, complete guide to selection and profitable management of a small, self-supporting farm. **Profusely illustrated.** **$2.50**

MEN AGAINST MADNESS. By Lowell S. Selling, M.D. Thrilling story of the long struggle to cure the insane, told in terms of the lives of brave men and women who have carried on that fight from ancient times to present day. **Illustrated.** **$3.50**

100 NON-ROYALTY ONE-ACT PLAYS. Compiled by William Kozlenko. Largest, most varied collection ever assembled in one volume: comedies, dramas, pageants; religious, holiday, historical, patriotic plays, etc. May be performed without payment of royalty fees. Ideal for small-budget productions. Recommended by Book-of-the-Month Club. 800 large pages. **$3.75**

100 NON-ROYALTY RADIO PLAYS. Compiled by William Kozlenko. Superb radio material you can use without payment of any royalties. Written by the country's leading playwrights. A giant volume of experimental, documentary and educational scripts; plays based on biography, science, literature, comedies, dramas, fantasies; poetic, historical and holiday plays. About 1000 large pages. **$5.00**

7 DAYS FREE EXAMINATION

GREENBERG: PUBLISHER SW5

67 West 44th Street, New York City

Send me the books checked below. If not satisfied, I may return them within 7 days for full refund.

☐ Check or money order enclosed. ☐ Send C.O.D.

——THE NEW AMERICAN	$2.75
——THE CHALLENGE OF ADOLESCENCE	3.50
——BUILDING PERSONALITY IN CHILDREN	2.00
——FIVE ACRES AND INDEPENDENCE	2.50
——MEN AGAINST MADNESS	3.50
——100 NON-ROYALTY ONE-ACT PLAYS	3.75
——100 NON-ROYALTY RADIO PLAYS	5.00

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED